INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

HUNT FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH LEADING PUBLIC BODIES

Citizens Warn Authorities Against Launching Repressive Policy

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED TO FRIDAY.

—:o:—

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes the Governor of Bombay, held a joint conference with the representatives of various commercial and industrial bodies in Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon, at the Secretariat, to consider the present industrial situation in the city. The Committee room of the Secretariat was specially arranged for the Conference, accommodation being reserved for the representatives of the invited public bodies.

The following public bodies were invited to send their representatives to the Conference:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation; The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau; The Bombay Chamber of Commerce; The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce; The East India Cotton Association; The European Association; The Imperial Bank of India; The Bombay Port Trust; The Servants of India Society; The Native Share and Stock-brokers' Association; The Share-holders' Association; The Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association; The Central Co-operative Institute; The Social Service League; The Agent of the G.I.P. Railway; The Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Sheriff of Bombay.

The proceedings of the Conference were conducted "in camera."

Governor Holds Joint Conference

How and when is the present unfortunate mill strike going to end? This one question has been greatly agitating the public mind since the matters have now gradually developed into a crisis. The prolonged deadlock in the textile industry has had its repercussions on the trade of the city as a whole with the result that the entire machinery of trade in Bombay seems to have come to a standtsill. Indeed the city is now passing through very critical times. The mill strike has now remained a concern merely of the two contending parties. It has assumed both the importance and gravity of a public question.

DRAGS ON FOR 2 MONTHS.

The strike began on the 26th of last April at the instance of the Girni Kamgar Union and consequent upon the refusal of Mr. H. P. Mody, the President of the Mill-owners' Association, to concede the demands brought forward by the representatives of workers at a joint meeting of the two parties. It has dragged on for exactly eight weeks to-day, with the inevitable result that every day that dawns is bringing with it additional misery to the workers and poverty to the city. The situation to-day is not a whit better than it was on the day of the declaration of the strike. In fact, it is a thousand times worse.

PREVIOUS PEACE PARLEYS.

The Governor came down to Bombay from Mahableshvar in the first week of May and did his utmost to reconcile the two parties to the dispute but he found the task impossible as both parties were adamant in their views and refused to budge an inch from the position they had taken and which they regarded as the best. The General Member came over to Bombay twice once with His Excellency and another time alone and he also did everything he could to put an end to the deadlock. His attempts also met with the same fate as those of the Governor. The matters drifted from bad to worse and for the last few days those interested in the industry and affected by its chaos had been suggesting that once more Government should take up the matter in their hands very seriously and try to save the indutry from complete ruination.

BONE OF CONTENTION.

It is now a matter of common knowledge that the crux of the whole strike situation is the question regarding the reinstatement of 6,000 workers in the Wadia Group of mills. On this question the views of the contending parties are diametrically opposed. The other points of difference are minor ones and each party thinks that they can be settled without any great difficulty. As regards the pivotal question the owners' contention has all along been that being masters they are the sole judges to decide whom they should employ and whom they should dismiss. This contention is again supplemented by another that these 6,000 men have struck work illegally and without cause. On the other hand, the strike leaders have been insisting on the unconditional reinsatement of these 6,000 men in their old places. This they regard as a great question of principle since they say that as Trade-Unionists they are pledged to protect the workers from victimisation.

Whosoever attempted to suggest a solution of the problem had to find out a *via media* between these two views which in their very nature are poles apart from each other. The General Member attempted to tackle this question. First time he met the strike leaders, he suggested to them that he would try to induce the owners to find employment for these 6,000 men and this should satisfy them. The strike leaders insisted on their demand that these men had to be unconditionally reinstated in their old places. This was too tall a demand for the General Member to entertain and the result was that the negotiations fell through. The second time the General Member conferred with the strike leaders it is understood that he attempted to further modify his suggestion regarding the reinstatement of 6,000 men. He went to the length of proposing that he would try to induce Wadias to take back half of these 6,000 men in their own mills and the remaining half should be absorbed in several other mills. This friendly gesture on the part of the Government did not evoke any favourable response from the strike leaders. These leaders spurned the offer so graciously made with the result that the strike situation developed further complications. This was the state of affairs before the Governor once again took up the matter in hand and summoned the Conference of public bodies in the city to meet him at the Secretariat.

In an atmosphere almost electrically charged, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay held a joint conference at the Secretariat with the representatives of as many as 18 public bodies in the city of Bombay.

GOVERNOR OPENS CONFERENCE.

His Excellency opened the Conference exactly at 3 p.m. with a brief speech in which he related the genesis of the present industrial dispute and also outlined the procedure he proposed to follow. The procedure laid down was that the representatives of the public bodies assembled in the Conference should express their opinions at the first sitting of the Conference.

The Government and the public

(Continued on page 7.)

CENTENARY OF ROMAN CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

Celebration in Dublin

—:o:—

UNION JACK CONSPICUOUS BY ABSENCE

LONDON, June 19.

Dublin is celebrating this week the centenary of the Roman Catholic emancipation. The city is bedecked but the Union Jack is conspicuously absent. A large section of the community has been startled by the action of the Governor-General Mr. McNeill in refusing to attend the Trinity College Sports last week because the Sports Committee proposed to receive him with "God Save the King," and President Cosgrave's statement that Mr. McNeill's action was taken on the advice of the Executive Council.

The Irish "Times" declares that the Free State Government is pursuing an anti-Imperial policy at the cost of Irish unity and Irish freedom.—Reuter.

CONGRESS BAN

—:o:—

Bengal Swarajists Demand Exemption

FINAL STATE OF PARTIES IN COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The following is state of parties in the new Bengal Council out of the 140 members of which 114 are elected by different interests in the province.

Out of 57 non-Mahomedan members 44 have been returned with the Congress ticket while 13 are non-Congress members. Out of 39 Mahomedan elected members nine have been returned as Moslem League candidates, 16 as members of the Moslem Legislators Association and the rest as Independents.

Moslem members are meeting at Faridpur to discuss whether it is possible to amalgamate different Moslem parties into one.

It is understood that effort is being made to form a Tenants' party in the Council consisting of Independent Moslem and non-Congress non-Mahomedan members. Of 18 European and Anglo-Indian members 15 have been returned without a contest.—A. P.

BENGAL SWARAJISTS WANT EXEMPTION

LETTER TO A. I. C. C.

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The "Englishman" in a report states that the Bengal Congress Committee had made a representation to the A.I.C.C. for exemption from non-attendance of the Bengal Council on the ground that their absence would lead to the revival of Dyarchy and that important measures like the Grand Trunk Canal Scheme and the University and Primary Education Bills necessitated their presence.—Free Press.

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, June 18.

As scrutiny, it was found that for the European constituency, Messrs. E C Ormond, J C Forrester, and F V Rushforth were returned, Mr. W C Wordsworth, sitting member being defeated.—Free Press.

CO-OPERATION IN TAMIL DISTRICTS

—:o:—

RAJA SIR ANNAMALAI'S SPEECH

COIMBATORE, June 18.

Inaugurating the Tamil Districts Co-operative Federation, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar said, "Civilisation is more co-operative and less individualistic. India is the home of the joint family. Property in India, is property of the family, and not of the individual."

He next dwelt on the defects of the present system of Co-operative movement, and emphasised on the necessity of education in co-operative principles. He stressed the need for a careful inspection and vigilant audit of Co-operative Societies. He justified the formation of such federations on a linguistic basis, as then alone the masses would be touched by the Co-operative movement.—Free Press.

P. N. DE TO BE RELEASED

FAILURE TO IDENTIFY

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

P. N. De, a Bengali employed in the Jubbulpore Electric Power Station, who was arrested recently by the Allahabad Police, in connection with the discovery in a Railway train of the headless body of an Allahabad optical dealer, is likely to be released, as witnesses failed to identify him at the identification parade held on Monday.—Free Press.

GENEVA CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Forced Coloured Labour Must Go

GENEVA, June 19.

The question of the coloured races of the world occupied the attention of the International Labour Conference to-day when ominous warnings were given expression to by one of them.

Mr. Salim, Dutch Indian delegate warned the Europeans of consequences of their apathy in removing the grievances of the coloured races and the sufferings they were put to as for instance by the iniquitous system of extracting forced labour from them. He asked them how it accorded with their protensions when they sympathised with the French soldiers treacherously ambushed in Morocco, not one cared for the wives and children of the numberless natives slaughtered in course of the countless so-called punitive expeditions.—Free Press Beam Service.

TROTSKY'S DESIRE TO LIVE IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

TO WATCH "MAC" REPLACING BALDWIN

LONDON, June 19.

M. Leon Trotsky in a statement to the "Daily Express" states apart from considerations of health he is greatly interested in going to England. He would like to watch at close quarters the great political change come over England in Mr. MacDonald replacing Mr. Baldwin.—Free Press Beam Service.

DISCOVERY OF HEADLESS BODY

—:o:—

FIVE BENGALIS UNDER ARREST

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

The investigation started at Allahabad, following the mysterious disappearance of Haji Abdul Ghafoor, a dealer in optical glasses, on the evening of 24th May, and the subsequent discovery in a railway train of a headless body, is still continued. A second remand has been obtained for the detention of the four Bengalis arrested on suspicion of being party to the alleged murder. A fifth Bengali, P. N. De, an employee in the Jubbulpore Electric Power Station, has been arrested recently at Jubbulpore by the Allahabad Police.—Free Press.

A society, known as the Historical Research Society, has been formed at the French Colony of Chandernagore with the object of carrying out historical research, collecting ancient relics, and discovering old monuments, remains of temples, etc. The sites of over twenty ancient towns and villages have so far been visited.—A. P.

CIVIC HONOUR TO KABALI

—:o:—

B.P.C.C.'s Resolve

—:o:—

BOMBAY, June 19.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to give a reception to Mr. P. M. Kabali who is now flying from England to India in his 'plane "Feather of the Dawn". He is the first Indian to fly from West to East. All public bodies willing to join, are earnestly requested to communicate to the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, to enable proper arrangements being made.—Free Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

—:o:—

Men and Cattle Faced with Starvation

WATERS STILL KEEP ON RISING

SILCHAR June 18.

Floods in Silchar are described as the heaviest yet experienced, although serious floods occurred in 1915 and 1916. Hundreds of human lives have been lost, while 90 per cent of the cattle of the district has perished, and 45 per cent. of the houses have been washed awal. With the exception of the Jail Commissioner's Bungalow, Circuit House and the Cantonment, the whole of the town of Silchar was under water and about 15,000 people took shelter in this area.—A. P.

RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED

—:o:—

SYLHET, June 19

The district of Sylhet and Cachar have suffered heavily from the floods. Government have granted Rs. 5,000 for gratuitous relief, but the Deputy Commissioner has asked for another Rs. 20,000. A representative relief committee has been formed with Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Datta exminister as President officials and nonofficials are working in complete concert to meet the situation.—A. P.

MEN AND BEAST FACED WITH STARVATION

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 19.

With the waters still rising, distress in flooded area of Comilla is increasing daily. Crops and cattle have been washed away and communications dislocated. Men and cattle are faced with starvation.

The Abhoy Ashram and the District Congress Committee have organised joint relief.

Babu Kamini Dutt the Comilla leader and President of the Relief Committee has issued an appeal for contributions which may be sent to the Comilla Banking Corporation.—Free Press.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Train and steamer services have been dislocated and diseases have broken out. It is stated thefts and robberies are prevailing in some parts. The Congress and the Government have organised relief, but outside help is necessary to cope with the situation.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, June 19. Intimation has been received by the French Trade Commissioner at Calcutta that the French airmen Arrechard and Rignot have arrived at Bangkok on their endurance flight from Paris to the Far East.—A. P.

MEERUT PRISONERS' GRIEVANCES

Restriction on Interviews

MRS. SUHASINI NAMBIAR SEES COMRADES IN JAIL

MEERUT, June 19.

The accused in the alleged conspiracy case, interviewed, stated that they are greatly handicapped in preparing their defence as their friends are not allowed to interview them. They had made representations to the Superintendent of the Jail, who had replied that he had orders to allow none to interview the accused except their relatives and legal advisers.

Messrs. Kasle, Alve and Gourishanker, who do not know English, have made a representation to the Magistrate asking that they should be supplied with vernacular papers.

ACCUSED'S CABLE TO PREMIER.

Mr. Thengdi, one of the accused, has sent the following cable to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald:—

"Accept our congratulations. We hope Labour Government will stand by Indian Labour movement in this hour of trial."

Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar, a younger sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, interviewed the accused and supplied refreshments and provisions to them.—A. P.

MR HUTCHINSON CONGRATULATED BY HIS MOTHER

DEFENCE COMMITTEE ARRANGING FOR ENGLISH LAWYER

MEERUT, June 19.

Mr. H. L. Hutchinson, who was arrested the other day at Nagpur, has been brought to Meerut and kept in the local jail. It is understood that he will be prosecuted in the same case along with the 31 accused who are already on their trial on charges of conspiracy and waging war against the King-Emperor.

Mrs. Hutchinson, mother of Mr. H. L. Hutchinson, has sent a cablegram to her son, on his being arrested. The cablegram expresses congratulations on his being amongst his fellow-brothers. It also contains an assurance that she is making arrangements in England for the defence of Mr. Hutchinson and others, accused in the Meerut conspiracy case.

Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar, a friend of Mr. Hutchinson, had a long interview with him this morning. Mrs. Nambiar is the younger sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She has been a friend of Mr. Hutchinson since the latter was attached to the Labour movement there.

The Defence Committee denied any knowledge of Mr. Hallford Knight, English Barrister, having been approached to defend the Meerut case. It is understood that the Defence Committee considers engaging an eminent lawyer of England for defending the case in the Sessions.

The accused still complain that their letters are much delayed; also that interviews of their friends and relatives are being much restricted.—Free Press.

MEERUT CONDEMNS MR. HUTCHINSON'S ARREST

MEERUT, June 19.

Under the auspices of the Meerut Youth League a mass meeting was held last night to celebrate the Jhansi Maharani's Day. On the motion of Mr. Ramsaran, a resolution was passed strongly protesting against the arrest of Mr. Hutchinson and condemning "the continued repressive policy of the Government". The new Labour Government in England was severely criticised for "sanctioning Mr. Hutchinson's arrest." This, it was stated, was a test case, and it had indicated the Labour Cabinet's attitude towards India.—A. P.

NEW YORK.

PRIVATE CABLES.

17 June.—N. Y. July highest 18.57 (at about close) lowest 18.34 (10.07).

18 June.—N. Y. July highest 18.53 (at the opening) lowest 18.37 (1-39 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Our travelling men wires from Tyler (S. E. Texas):—

Weather is all that could be desired in this section Crop prospects are much better in North-East Texas. Crop conditions are very mixed in Oklahoma.

(2) Our travelling man wires from Atlantee Georgia:—

Travelled Central States, Georgia, and Alabama. The weather this week has been the best of the season, good progress everywhere. My territory (Central and Eastern Belts) now slightly better than average condition to date, but initial infestation menacing, making results contingent upon character of July, August weather.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report issued on the 19th inst. state as under:—

"Market continues to be featureless. Weather has been favourable but the heavy weevil emergence especially in Texas, according to Government report, 7.19 per cent against 0.42 per cent. last year, checks any important raid by "Bears." Also, if the Farm Relief Bill as recommended by Senate is approved by President Hoover, farmers are unlikely to sell so soon until a better idea of the crop is known. Southern markets report a good spot demand and the basis especially in low grade has advanced. Owing to a generally wet May and some abandonment, one large Cotton House in America has reduced its acreage estimate and now indicates an average of 2 to 3 per cent increase over last year."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee reproduce the following from their Liverpool friends report dated 29th May:—

"Sentiment is in fact swayed by the prospect of a record acreage and the fact that three-quarters of the Belt has had abundant surface and subsoil moisture. According to Garside the condition of the crop in the Southern half of the Belt is above average, better colour, less grass and stronger than last year, while in the Northern half the condition is about the same as last year. The crop has had, therefore, in our opinion an excellent start and in consequence there is a good chance of a large crop, which may be a bumper one but which should at any rate be more than sufficient to meet the needs of consumption for next season.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable. From Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Cotton good weather over most of Belt."

Reuter:—

"Market was easy. Prices declined on an unfavourable Spot demand and favourable crop conditions."

From Liverpool:—"Dry weather this month checked decline in crop condition but require continued favourable conditions to recover backwardness. Recurrence rains would seriously accentuate weevil menace."

Newall and Clayton:—Weather still favourable but bears afraid of weevil possibilities.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 18.

July	18.42—.10
October	18.76—.03
December	18.86—.04
January	18.89—.05
March	19.05—.07
Middling Spot	18.80—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 18.

July	18.54—.05
October	18.55—.05
Middling Spot	18.84—

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	18.49
October	18.73
January	Unquoted

New York. 11.45 a.m.

July	18.44
October	18.71
January	18.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Greaet Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LINSEED.

London, June 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July £17/12/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £17/12/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Shipment Hull Selers June/July £15/12/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July £18/10/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 18.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Delivery Sellers July/Aug. 27/9-3/4
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Delivery Paid Sep/Dec. 28/0-3/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 16.3/4

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool Opening	June 18. Closing.
June		9.97+.07
July	9.96	9.97+.07
August		9.97+.07
September		9.96+.07
October	9.92	9.92+.06
November		9.91+.06
December		9.92+.07
January	9.93	9.93+.07
February		9.92+.07
March	9.96	9.97+.07
April		9.98+.07
May	9.07	9.99+.07
June		9.98+.07
Middling Spot		10.27+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, June 18. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 18.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.35+.10
Scinde, Fine	6.60+.10
Scinde, Superfine	6.85+.10
Bengal, Good	6.10+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.35+.10
Bengal, Fine	6.60+.10
Oomra, Good	7.15+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.45+.10
Oomra, Fine	7.75+.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.45+.10
Broach, Fine	8.70+.10
Broach, Superfine	8.95+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 18.
July	15.87—.03
October	16.10—.03
November	16.05+.05
January	16.30—.03
March	16.41—.05
May	16.51—.05
Sakellaridis F.G.F., Spot	16.55—

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.
Loading Sellers 38/9
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers May/June 36/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Shipment Sellers June/July 41/9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
Unquoted

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.
July/Sept. per cwt 11/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt 11/3-3/4
C. & F. Bombay.
July/Sept. per cwt 11/4-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.
July/Sept. per cwt 11/4-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 10-5/8 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Quoted June/July £8/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July 16/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July £18/11/3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 18.

July close at s 7/9 1/2d. 1-7/8d.
Oct. close at s 8/1 1/8d. 1-5/8d.
Dec. close at s 8/3 1/4d. 1-1/2d.
Wheat Chicago.
July per bushel dol. 1.06-3/4 up 1-1/8.
Sept. per bushel dol 1.11-1/4 up 1-1/4.
Dec. per bushel dol 1.16-1/8 up 1-1/8.

PRIVATE CABLE.

"General rains."

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool, June 18.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Wheat.—Good rains reported in Canada.

Sugar September 1.85 cents.
Sugar December 1.94 cents.
Wheat July 1.04 3/8 dollars.
Wheat September 1.09 5/8 dollars.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 19.

F P Bales:—

Receipts to date 18-6-29: 9161000 1928-29; 8343000 1927-28.

Receipts yesterday 18-6-29: 4000 1928-29; 6000 1927-28.

Exports to date 18-6-29: 7755000 1928-29; 7358000 1927-28.

Stock at Ports 14-6-29: 952000 1928-29; 995000 1927-28.

Stock at Interior Towns 14-6-29: 353000 1928-29; 494000 1927-28.

Stock at Liverpool 14-6-29: 987000 1928-29; 781000 1927-28.

Visible Supply 14-6-29: 2658000 1928-29; 3253000 1927-28.

Quantity in Sight 14-6-29: 15293000 1928-29; 13958000 1927-28.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 18.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 19.

The local market opened at Rs. 332/12 for Broach J./A. delivery and improved to Rs. 333/- on initial buying. At the rise there was some liquidation and prices ruled easy. Liverpool opening advices were quiet and rates declined to Rs. 332/4. There was some recovery and prices closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A.	333/4
Broach A./M.	341/4
Oomra July	288
Oomra D./J.	302/12
Bengal July	228
Bengal	252/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19.

June 240.00 plus 0.10.
September 233.40 plus 1.20.
December 224.20 —0.40.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, June 19.

Linseed September 10-14-6.
Linseed May 10-13-0.
Wheat September 7-1-6.
Wheat May 7-3-0.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	250	....
Bengal Fine	240	....
Bengal F G	235	220
Sindh-Punjab Fine	240	....
Sindh-Punjab F G	235	220
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	280
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	280
Yeotmal Fine	295	270
Arvi Fine	295	270
Amraoti Fine	290	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	260
Mulkapur Fine	275	245
Khandesh Fine	260	235
Muthia Fine	240	225
Muthia F G	230	215
Nanded-Purna F G G S	300	265
Purna F G G S	290	265
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	290	265
Indore-Ujjain Fine	285	275
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	265
Cambodia	410	....
Jinja	470	....
Busoga	475	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 19.

In full-pressed bales.	3 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	294	361,282
Central India	439	372,640
Barsi and Nagar	1,150	251,033
Hyderabad-Gaorani	217	83,879
Berar	2,932	774,883
Central Provinces	1,909	383,873
Total Oomras	6,941	2,227,590
Dholera	518	177,913
N W Provinces	....	61,464
Rajputana	239	45,157
Sind-Punjab	111	127,795
Broach	206	191,096
Coompta and Dharwar	1,639	93,438
Westerns-Northerns	1,044	38,814
Cocoanada	....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	29,810
Persian	....	1,649
American	....	8,332
Egyptian and African	348	82,231
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	10
Total	11,046	3,085,304

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 19.

In full-pressed bales.	1st Sept. to 13th June. 17-6-29	This year.
Europe	5,586	776,675
Japan and China	4,225	1,524,866
Coast Ports	....	17,691
Up-country by Rail	....	110,897
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	7,477
Total	9,811	2,437,606

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 18.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	1£-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£132-1/2
National Bank	£50.1/4
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-3/8
Conversion Loan	£76-7/8
Indian Loan 5.1/2 p.c.	£99.5/8 Ex-dividend.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£52
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£56-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£66.3/8
Consols	£54-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92.1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 18.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	24-1/2
Forward	24-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4-11.1/2

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1|5 25|32.
D D 1|5 13|16.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 June
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 June
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 June
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 122 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 3|4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 162 1|2.
SINGAPORE.—
Benks Selling D D 156 1|2.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York London 4.84 13|16 18th instant.
Shanghai London 2|4 13|16 19th instant.
Japan London 1|9 25|32 18th inst.
London Paris 123.95 18th inst.
London Belgium 34.925 18th inst.
London Switzerland 25.202 18th inst.
London Italy 92.65 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1|2 13th inst; £4-4-11 1|2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5|16 13th inst; 24 1|2 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 3|8 13th inst; 24 9|16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 13th inst; 53 1|4 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 5|16 per cent 13th inst; 5 11|32 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 7|16 per cent 13th inst; 5 15|32 per cent 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/2 p.c. 3 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent 6 Mos 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4.1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Bombay, June 19.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China bought but Continent sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 19.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69-7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 82.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 97-8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 101-15.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—2nd July settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69-6-0, 5 per cent 1945|55 Rs. 101-13-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 19.

3 Months 5-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 5 15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 18.

T T Berlin on London	20.32
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-3.8
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	31.04
T T Milan on London	92.65
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Pari on London	123.93
T T London on Prague	163.81

THE STRIKE & BROKERS

Share Bazar To Remain Closed Till Saturday

An informal meeting of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers Association was held on Wednesday noon under the Presidentship of Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan. The main object of the meeting was to consider the question of opening forward business which continues to be closed since the beginning of the month. It was stated to be a private meeting and press representatives were not admitted.

Various opinions are said to have been voiced before the meeting. The Bulls apprehended that if the Government negotiations met with a failure, there would be a drastic decline in the Mill shares which would not be a favourable time for the market to re-open. The Bears on the other hand urged the immediate opening of forward business inferring that if the Government negotiations succeed the market would open very high and thus their profits would be wiped off. The third section put forward the view that the maximum and minimum prices must be fixed and trading should be open.

The discusion lasted for some time and in the end the controversy was left to be decided by the Board, the market in the meantime to remain closed till Saturday the 22nd inst. It is understood that the market will be thrown open on Monday in accordance with the wishes of a majority of Brokers.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, June 19.

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91 1|2 92 1|2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 3
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 15 3
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 6
Moon	0 15 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 3
Moon Mill	1 1 3
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Jacob	1 0 3
Moon Mill	1 0 3
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 11 0
yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 11 0
6300	10 11 0
44000	9 3 0
SALITA.	
Century	9 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, June 19.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of mail.)

	Week ending 14th June, 1929. This week.	This season.
Brought into Sight	96	15,293
Receipts at U S Ports	19	9,292
Exports from America:—		
To Great Britain	6	1,819
To Continent	51	4,295
To Japan, Canada, etc.	12	1,715
Total	69	7,829
World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	250	14,891
Deliveries to Spinners:—		
Great Britain (all kinds)	62	2,641
Visible Supply:—		
Stocks at American Ports		952
Stocks at American Interior Towns		353
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,353
Total		2,658
Last week		2,812
Difference on week		—154
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (all kinds)		987
U S A Mills Consumption for May		668
U S A Mills Consumption so far this season		5,982
U S A Mill Stocks		1,477
Exports of American Cotton to India	Nil	5,400 bales.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 18.

Demand Bills 484.31

Stock Exchange.

Bombay, June 19.

The market remained closed on account of Mahomedan holiday. There was no business on cash recorded today.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN

Bombay, June 19.

The Board has decided against any business in the new loan, however it is said that some business is done at about As. 4 to As. 5.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 14 9
London Tin Syndicate Ord	3 10 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ory.	0 15 6
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 10 6
Attock Oil	2 17 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 9 4-1/2
Underground Electric Railways	1 2 9
Electric Supply Corporation	2 15 9
Snia Viscosa	0 18 3
Beira Railways	1 5 0
Calico Printers	1 6 0
Marconi International Marine	3 3 1-1/2
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn.	5 17 6
James Finlay Ord.	5 7 0
General Electric Ord	2 13 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 2 6
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 7 0
International Rys. of C. America Ord. dollar	48 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 15 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 3 9
Margarine Union	4 15 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 9 9
African Asbestos Trust	0 10 3

Market rather weaker.

Stock of Rubber in London 31,142 tons.

Decrease on week 493

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 19

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,023
Linseed	5,061
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds.	397
Gingellyseeds	14
Poppyseeds	303
Groundnuts	8,254
Castorseeds	2,140
Rice	225
Myrabollams	1,932
Cottonseeds	803
Mowraseeds	5
Gram	781
Joowar	824
Barley	194
Bajree	36
Coal	2,372 Tons.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, June 19.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 529/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 108/- per ton.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P.&O.British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
22 June	Mooltanx ...	All	20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ...		16,619
6 July	Rajputanax ...	vessels	15,568
13 ,,	Mantua e ...		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ...		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ...	will	11,518
3 Aug	Ranpurax ...		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ...		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ...	now	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ...		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa e ...		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin ...	sail	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ...		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ...		15,518
28 ,,	Moreax ...	direc	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ...		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ...	from	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ...		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @ ...		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ...	Bombay	16,601
,,	Maloja x ...		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ...		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonian ...	without	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ...		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ...		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ...	transship	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindia ...		16 614
28 ,,	Morea ...	ment	10,958
1930			
11 Jan.	Narkunda x ...		16,572
14 ,,	Ranpura ...	at	16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana x ...		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ...		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ...	Aden	20,847
8 ,,	Morea ...		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ...		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ...		19,648

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana ...	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ...	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929			
9-30 P.M.			
20th June.	Naldera ...	Colombo and	Australia.
29th ,,	Kidderpore	Straits China and	Japan.
5th July	Malwa ...	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ...	Colombo and	Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ...	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ...	Colombo and	Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ...	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ...	Colombo and	Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ...	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ...	Australia.	
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits,	China and Japan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru ...	10500	...	@26June
aPenang Maru ...	5214	20 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ...	10400	...	@10July
Sado Maru ...	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ...	8000	...	@24July
aTottori Maru ...	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru ...	10500	...	@7 Aug.
Awa Maru ...	6028	29 July	12 ,,

xDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Atsuta Maru ...	8000	27 June	15 July
Kashima Maru ...	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru ...	10500	25 July	12 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ...	22000	10 July.	17 July.
Siberia Maru ...	20000	24 July.	31 ,,

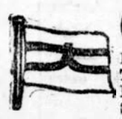
Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA



O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru ..	14th June	22nd June
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	7th July
Sumatra Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,
Chifuku Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22097.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
20th June.	Varela ...	Karachi and Persian Gulf. Passengers embark 9 p.m. Thursday Ballard Pier.
26th ,,	Chakja ...	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
3rd July	Karagola ...	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park. Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore. City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auralya.	Khatauli.
Deoband	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

L. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0
RESERVE FUND	80,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Books on America

—:o:—

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE MODERN COMMONWEALTH
By Arthur N. Holcombe. "Is there any real liberty and freedom in a state where men are compelled to obey laws which they dislike? This question is elaborately answered in this book by the learned author. Rs. 9-6.

THE UNITED STATES: AN EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRACY
By Carl Becker. Gives a political history of America in brief, with an account of how the spirit of democracy was working since the Revolution and what form has it taken to-day. Rs. 7-14.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE (AMERICAN) REVOLUTION
By George Elliott Howard, Ph.D. This book gives a vivid account of the failure of the Home Government to understand the needs of the American people and how it tended to the War of American Independence. This is an important historical contribution. Rs. 7-8.

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By Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin. This Volume deals with the period following the Revolution upto the adoption of the Constitution. (1783—1789). It also recounts the making of the Constitution. Rs. 7-8.

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By Johns Spencer Bassett, Ph.D. How the American people faced a new constitution and how they worked it is told with vivid interest in this book. Rs. 7-8.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review"; Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12sh.; 3 dollars U.S.A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G. T. Madras.

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to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The 'INDIAN ALBUM'

THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
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Advertisement charges per issue:
Rs. 35 a page. Rs. 20 half page, Rs. 10 quarter page.

The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
PHONE 13170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.
WANTED—Agents in every Town.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Influential DISTRICT AGENTS for the sale of a good medicine of every day use, highly recommended by the profession on a very liberal terms. Apply to Post Box No. 587, Calcutta.
A 32379

WANTED—Respectable agents to sell shares of an European managed TEA GARDEN and COAL Mine on handsome terms. Applications from spare time workers are also considered. Apply to the Bengal Mercantile Agency, 21 Baneapuker Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, through fully qualified, efficient and experienced staff. The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a registered body, of which the President is Rai Rajeshwar Bali Saheb, O.B.E., the Ex-Minister of Education U.P. Our employment bureau assists students in finding employments. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD, Naithani O. E. Member-in-charge.
A R1688

WANTED—LANGUAGES GRADUATE with teaching experience for Coronation High School Pay Rs. 100 to 125 start, according qualifications and experience. Sports-man preferred. Apply to Chief Karbhari, Mangrol.
A 32375

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Commodious, well-situated well ventilated, and well equipped FLATS for offices on Ballard Estate. Rent extremely moderate. For particulars apply to B. D. SARDESAI, Secretary, The Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Phoenix Building, Estate, 13th June 1929.
C 32361

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

"GLASS CLOTH"—3 yds. Rs. 15. Weather Proof, and gives ultra violet rays, prolong life, makes poultry pay, raise plants, and for hospitals, etc., B. Ponchaji, Wimbridge Bldg, Grant Road.
T R1689

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention;

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

BIG—Superior Langra, Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Genuine rose-scented lichies Rs. 11 per 1,000 Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor-get supply soon). Ador gardens with my worthy grafts Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 5, Darbhanga.
E R 1668

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1929.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Monday, the 1st July, 1929, to Monday, the 15th July, 1929, both days inclusive.

O. A. SMITH,
K. M. MacDONALD,
32345 Managing Governors.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that as resolved and passed by the shareholders of the above Company at their 55th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1928, at Rs. 75 per whole share and at Rs. 18-12-0 per quarter share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 20th June, 1929, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 10th June, 1929, on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order.
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1929.
32355

WANTED,

A LECTURER in Mathematics immediately. Temporary post until 9th October. Salary offered Rs. 150/- p.m.

Apply stating qualifications to PRINCIPAL BARODA COLLEGE, Baroda.
32378

NOTICE.

MR. NADIRSHA ADARJI ARAJANIA, holder of our policy No. 11542, having notified that he has either LOST or MISPLACED his policy and having requested us to issue a duplicate thereof in his favour, notice is hereby given that a duplicate policy will be issued to him by the Company, should there be no objection recorded in our Office to our doing so within a month of the issue of this notice.

L. MEHTA,
Manager,
Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited.
R1690

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 274 of 1929.

(1) VARDHICHAND RATNAJI and Co., a firm and (2) SENAJI AMICHAND and Co., a firm, both carrying on business as Shroffs and Money-Lenders at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

Versus

(1) KAPURCHAND TULSA, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) SHESHMAL BHIKA, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay now absconding, (3) PREMCHAND RUPCHAND, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay and (4) KRISHNAJI WASUDEO BAM, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,
SHESHMAL BHIKA
2nd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit to recover from the Defendants the sum of Rs. 2,400 with interest thereon at 1 1/2 per cent. per mensem from the respective dates on which they were advanced till Judgment and costs and for a declaration that the pledge of the ornaments mentioned in Exhibit "A" to the Plaint is valid and binding on the 1st Defendant; that in default of payment to the Plaintiffs' claim the said ornaments may be sold under the directions of this Honourable Court and the net sale proceeds applied towards payment to the Plaintiffs' claim; and that the hearing of this suit is fixed for the 17th day of July, 1929. In default of your absence either in person or by Advocate the suit will be heard and delivered in your absence exparte.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1929.
RELE & Co.,
32381 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2790 of 1926.

(1.) KHATAO MORARJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaon Back Road, Bombay, (2.) RANCHHODDAS HURJIWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Cavel, Bombay ... Plaintiffs

(VS.)

GOSWAMI SHREE, 108 MAHARAJ SHREE GHANSHYAM LALJI SHREE POREBUNDERWALLA, residing at Cavel Street, Bombay. Defendant.

To

Goswami Shree 108 Maharaj Shree Ghanshyam Lalji Shree Porebunderwalla.

The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that by a Warrant of attachment of immoveable property under Order XXI, Rule 54, of the Code of Civil Procedure, issued by the High Court at Bombay, in the above suit on the 9th day of April, 1929, the Sheriff of Bombay has been directed to attach the immoveable property belonging to you and situate at the 1st Carpenter Street and bearing Old Nos. 1688|89, New No. 8811, Old Survey No. 465, and New Survey Nos. 5209|10 and Cadastral Survey No. 3090 and 3091 of Bhuleshwar Division, admeasuring 143 Square yards, in execution of the Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner, dated 2nd July, 1928, to recover a sum of Rs. 2,258-2-4 being the taxed costs due to the plaintiff by you thereunder and Rs. 104 for costs of execution and to proclaim that you are prohibited from transferring or charging the abovementioned property in any way and that all persons are prohibited from receiving the same from you by purchase gift, or otherwise until the further order of the said High Court.

The summary of the said Warrant of Attachment is published pursuant to the Chamber Order herein dated to-day.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1929.
R. M. MANKODI.
For Messrs. PANDIA & CO.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
32385

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

5 Per Cent Loan 1939-44.

Issued at Rs. 96 as. 8 and repayable

AT PAR

not earlier than the 15th July, 1939, or later than the 15th July, 1944;

WITH A

DEPRECIATION FUND

AND WITH

Conversion Rights to Future Loans.

5 Per Cent Bonds 1935.

Issued at Rs. **98** and repayable **AT PAR** on the 15th September, 1935.

Open from the 20th June to the 28th June, 1929. But cash Subscriptions to the Loan and the Bonds will be closed when such Subscriptions have reached Rs. 12 Crores and 15 Crores respectively. Cash Subscriptions to either issue may also be closed when the total of Subscriptions to the two issues combined has reached Rs. 18 Crores.

Subscriptions may be in cash or in Indian Treasury Bills or in 6 per cent Bonds, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

ADVANCE INTEREST from the date of application up to the **14TH JULY 1929** will be paid at 5 per cent per annum on the **14TH SEPT. 1929** **5 PER CENT LOAN, 1939-44** **5 PER CENT BONDS, 1935** issued.

Holders of Bonds tendering these for conversion will receive interest thereon up to the 30th June, 1929, and interest on the new securities from the date of the application.

Applications may be tendered at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or the Office of the Controller of the Currency Calcutta, or of the Accountants General, Madras or Burma, or at any Government Treasury.

For full DETAILS—See Government of India Notification No. F. 18 (1)—F/29, dated the 11th June, 1929, or apply at any of the above places.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

—:o:—

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL of Economics and Sociology for post-graduate studies RE-OPENS for the 1929-30 Session as from the 15th June, 1929. It trains graduates in research in Economics and Sociology as well as prepares them for the M.A. Examination by papers. Lectures and classes will shortly commence

A few scholarships are available for deserving students. Intending students should at once enroll themselves and see the Professors in their respective departments of studies.

S. B. RAIKER,
Secretary and Librarian.
32384.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHAGANLAL P. JAVERI of Vile-Parle has agreed to sell to my Client Final Plot No. 85|3 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, together with the buildings and structures standing thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated the 18th of June, 1929.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
32383

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—:o:—

NOTICE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, 1st July, 1929, the Bank will be open for business between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week days and 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAYS.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th June, 1929.
32382

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that pursuant to an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp in Court on the 31st day of May, 1929, in High Court Suit No. 885 of 1929 filed by our client LALJI CHANA against Versi Velji, Morarji Velji, Kurpal Devaji and Meghji Punja for dissolution of the partnership of Sha Versi Lalji, doing business as Cloth Merchants at Sopari Baug, the stock-in-trade, goodwill, furniture and outstandings of the said shop were sold by Auction between the partners of the said firm on the 10th day of June, 1929, and at such Auction Sale, our said client Lalji Chana has purchased the stock-in-trade, goodwill, furniture and outstandings of the partnership of Sha Versi Lalji. Our client is now the sole proprietor of the said concern and will carry on the said business in the said name of Sha Versi Lalji on his own account. The debtors of the said business of Sha Versi Lalji are requested to make their payments to our client Lalji Chana now the sole proprietor. Our client will not in any way, recognise and will not be bound by any payments, which may be made to any person or persons not duly authorised by our client to recover the same.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1929.
DWEKAR & POPATLAL.
Attorneys for Lalji Chana the Plaintiff in suit No. 885 of 1929 and the sole proprietor of Sha Versi Lalji.
32386

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
32374

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 20th June, 1929, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

Tea, P. goods, Metal polish, Hoop iron, Iron bars, Plates, Angles, Sheets, Wooden planks, Vegetable products, Perfumery, Hardware, Hair Lotion, 24 cases wine and Brandy, Tobacco, Chemical apparatus, gold embroidery shawls and silk, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,27,80,240

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

THE **Bombay Life** ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents:

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Society's Veneer Cracks under flaming Russian Passion in
THE AGE OF INNOCENCE
Featuring
BEVERLEY BAYNE
Has a Woman the right to steal happiness? One mis-mating through the wiles of an ambitious mother, and scores were made unhappy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 p.m.
AL JOLSON
IN
THE JAZZ SINGER
Supported in a Supreme Role by a Mighty Cast including
MAY McAVOY
WARNER OLAND
EUGENIE BESSERER.
SEE AND HEAR
AL JOLSON'S
Vibrant Voice Speak right out of the Screen in Scenes of Sheerest Emotion.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
Goes Stanley and Livingstone one better in
HOLD THAT LION
To win the Girl, Doug has to capture the most unsociable Lion in Africa.

MALABATI TEA CO., LTD.

Want applications from business men and respectable men for the posts of District Supervisors in every District of India for the sale of best "Malabati Tea" (leaf) packed by the company on a monthly salary of Rs. 100—10—200 plus T. A. Rs. 30 and 2 p. c. Com. on the sale. Selected candidate will have to invest in the preference share of the company Rs. 125 and this amount is to be paid as soon as selected. Apply stating past experience with 1 anna stamp to:—Indian Planters Union, Mercantile Buildings. Calcutta.

THIRTY YEARS' REPUTATION

AND WHY.

For thirty years the standard remedy for the manifold ailments arising from poverty of blood has been Iron Jelloids, because poverty of blood means a shortage of Iron in the blood, and there has never been any other preparation which contains Iron in a form so readily absorbed by the blood; nothing else can fill the deficiency quite so well as Iron Jelloids and that is why it is still the standard after thirty years.

In tropical climates particularly poverty of the blood is a very common condition, and if you wish to avoid all the ills it carries with it you can easily do so by taking an occasional course of Iron Jelloids. In four kinds. No. 1 for children. No. 2 for adults. No. 2a special for men, and No. 3 extra strong. Any chemist can supply them.

(2) (Advt.)

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Malatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: Ulsters vs. G. I. P. Rly., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails of June 6, due at 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 21.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Royal Artillery vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 22.

The s.s. "Mooltan" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: Warwieks vs Ulsters, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 23.

Annual Convocation of Nathibai D. Thackersey's Indian Women's University, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held to-day (Thursday), at the Union Room, Alice Building (Fort), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), to discuss the question of "Prevention of Malaria in the city." Members can bring guests.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Thursday), at the Municipality Hall, Bombay, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S., Johore, Malacca, Netherlands-East-Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) via Calcutta will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th instant.

SEASON PASS FOUND.

One third-class season pass of B. B. & C. I. Rly. (third monthly) in favour of S. R. Naidu between Church Gate and Santa Cruz ending 30th June 1929, along with a money purse and washing company's bill found on the road at Matunga. Owner is requested to see Mr. C. L. Naidu, No. 12, Phiroz Building, Matunga or Kanji Asu Coal Merchant, Shop No. 10 Irony's Chawl, Matunga (G. I. P.), between 7 and 10 a.m.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, writes:—

Acharya J. B. Kripalani is appointed Secretary of the Delhi Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association. All communications regarding Khadi work in that province should hereafter be addressed to him "Care Gandhi Ashram, Meerut City."

BOMBAY RIOTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—The Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee will begin its sittings at the Secretariat on June 24 and will sit daily, except on the 29th and on Sundays, from 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. The proceedings will be open to the public and Press.

—:o:—

CLOSING OF CITY'S WELLS

BOBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Hindu Dharma Samaj Hit-Rakshak Samittee to observe Hartal to-day and to-morrow (Thursday and Friday), as a protest against the present policy of the Municipality for completely filling up of wells of the city, members of the Bombay Shroff Association will keep their "Hundi" and other Banking business closed on those days.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S RESENTMENT.

To protest against the policy of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in regard to the filling up of wells the Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce have resolved that to-day (Thursday), shall be observed as Holiday by the members. Accordingly the members of the Chamber shall keep all business closed and also the Chamber's office will remain closed on the day mentioned above.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. C. V. Shah of Adyar will have an informal Talk (with Questions and Answers) at the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpaty, this Thursday evening, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). All members and sympathisers are invited to attend.

CASE OF MR. SOBANI'S ILLNESS

POLICE INSPECTOR MAKING ENQUIRIES

Inspector Bhatkal of Agripada Police Station is busy unravelling the mystery which necessitated the removal of Mr. Osman Sobani to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition on Sunday evening. The stomach contents of Mr. Sobani as well as the medicine which he used to take have been sent to Chemical Analyser to the Government for report. In the meantime Inspector Bhatkal is making enquiries to fathom the mystery.

ANDHERI NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE

—:o:—

MR. C. D'MELLO ELECTED.

June 10th saw the close of the election in the annals of the Andheri Notified Area Committee when in spite of vigorous anti campaign by four candidates, Mr. Caesar D'Mello, Honorary Magistrate was elected by a large majority for the triennium commencing 10th July 1929. It speaks volumes for the popularity of Mr. D'Mello, as this is the third triennium in succession that he has come on board at the top of the poll. This term's victory is all the more creditable, considering the fact no less than six candidates contested the two seats vacant in the Committee out of which four new candidates joined forces "en bloc" against Mr. D'Mello with the theory of infusing new blood into the Committee.

The details are: Mr. Caesar D'Mello 179 votes, Mr. Mukund S. Patil 164 votes, Mr. Paul A. Pereira 112 votes, Mr. Evarist Gomes 45 votes, Mr. Shantaram Patil 21 votes and Mr. Ardeshir Mistri 11 votes.

173 MORE MEMBERS ENROLLED

—:o:—

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee is doing itts level best to enrol the necessary number of Congress members. Shrijuts Yaswant Parulkar, Manibhai Desai, Dalpatram Pathak, Ganpatishanker Desai, Indrajit Thakore, Damodardas, Jayantilal and Vithaldas went from house to house for enrolling members on the last Sunday and Saturday. Altogether 173 members were enrolled during the last week.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANKING SOCIETY, LTD.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the above Society was held on Tuesday, at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Grah, Mr. J. K. Parulkar presiding.

The Hon. Secretary in moving the adoption of the report reviewed the progress of the Society during the last 10 years. It was a matter for gratification to see that the Society has gained the confidence of the community year after year, and the deposits were increasing both in numbers and amounts. He said it was now time that the Society should devote itself more in satisfying the demands of its members for productive purposes, and helping promising young men financially to take to commercial and industrial activities. The report was duly adopted, and a dividend at 6-1/4 per cent was declared, and made payable on or after the 15th August.

After the usual annual business was completed, the Committee's recommendations to convert the Society into an Urban Bank was unanimously approved.

PROTEST AGAINST HUTCHINSON'S ARREST.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League a public meeting was held on Tuesday, at 10 a.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion with Mr. S. H. Shah in the chair.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. Hiralal M. Desai and seconded by Mr. C. B. Kola was passed:—

"This meeting held under the auspices of Khar Youth League, while not in agreement with all his views, strongly protests against the arrest of Mr. Lester Hutchinson and considers it an attack on the fundamental principles of the liberty of person and free expression."

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OFFICE CLOSED.

The Office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was closed on Wednesday, the 19th instant, as a sign of respect in memory of Mr. B. F. Madon, an Ex-Vice-President of the Chamber who died to-day.

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

Alleged Defamation of Sir P. Sethna

MR. SHAMDASANI'S UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATION FOR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS

Judgment was delivered by the Hon. Justices Parker and Wild on the Appellate Side of the High Court in the revisional application made by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate refusing to stay the proceedings for defamation instituted by Sir Pheroze Sethna. Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person.

The alleged defamation, it will be recalled, is in respect of statements made by Mr. Shamdasani at a meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank conveying that Sir Pheroze was a past-master in the art of fraud and deception.

One of the grounds of Mr. Shamdasani's application for a stay of this case was that he had filed a civil suit in the High Court for a declaration that the balance-sheets of 1923 and 1924 were false in material particulars. This suit, though filed in 1925, was still pending.

Mr. Shamdasani contended that the alleged defamatory statements were made by him in attacking the same balance-sheets, and therefore the two cases were in respect of the same subject-matter. He quoted the ruling of this High Court that a criminal case should be stopped pending the hearing of a civil suit relating to the same matter.

Further, he submitted that if the defamation case was allowed to go on now, he would be compelled to disclose the evidence which he proposed to produce in the High Court suit when it would come up for hearing. His position would be thereby prejudiced in that suit.

After hearing the respondents' counsel, Mr. S. G. Velinkar, their Lordships, delivering the judgment, held that as Sir Pheroze Sethna was not the defendant in the High Court suit, but the directors of the Central Bank, the two cases could not be said to relate to the same subject-matter. They also did not think that the petitioner's position in the High Court suit would be prejudiced by the proceedings of the defamation case.

Their Lordships, therefore, discharged the rule, and refused to grant Mr. Shamdasani's application.

TRANSFER APPLICATION.

Their Lordships then took up the hearing of another application of Mr. Shamdasani asking for a transfer of his case against the auditors of the Central Bank from the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khandalawalla, to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Shamdasani asked the transfer on the ground that as Mr. Khandalawalla was a shareholder of the Bank, he was not competent to try the case without the special permission of the High Court.

Mr. Velinkar opposed the application on behalf of the respondents.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

GOWALIA TANK ROAD TRAGEDY

—:o:—

VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST SUSPECTS RETURNED

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against Hyderali Khan, Abdul Aziz and Abdul Majid Khan, who, it was alleged, stabbed Abdul Kyum, a servant in the employ of suspect No. 2, at Gowalia Tank Road, on Tuesday afternoon, under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The deceased Abdul Kyum was employed in a tea-shop run by suspect No. 2 and had his pay in arrears for three months. On Tuesday when he pressed for his pay, suspect No. 2 turned him out. An altercation ensued in which the second suspect held the hands of the deceased in which he was aided by suspect No. 3 who is also suspect No. 2's servant. Suspect No. 1, who is a relative of suspect No. 2, then stabbed Abdul Kyum with a knife which penetrated to his heart. Abdul Kyum was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspects.

B. E. S. & T. CO.

The following is a statement of the Earnings for the month of May 1929:—

Electric Supply, for May 1929 Rs. 7,44,490, up to the end of May 1929 Rs. 38,30,398; Traction (Trams & Omnibuses), for May 1929 Rs. 5,05,471, up to the end of May 1929 Rs. 26,48,242.

Decrease over same period last year Rs. 1,15,827.

MANAGING CLERK COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES AGAINST SOLICITOR

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, formerly a managing clerk in the firm of Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazgaonwalla Solicitors, to take his trial at the ensuing High Court sessions on a charge of using as genuine a forged document to wit, a cheque for Rs. 100 under Section 471 I P C Mr. Saher, Barat-Law, appeared for the Prosecution and Mr. Gadkari, Advocate, defended the accused.

The facts as disclosed are that the complainant Rustomji Noshirvanji Coyaji, a retired Revenue and Refund Audit Officer of the Bombay Municipality, filed a complaint against Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer on behalf of his aunt Bai Meherbai, widow of Dr. Edulji Manekji Mody, who died in September 1924. About 6 or 7 months after the death of the doctor the accused formed acquaintance with his widow. The accused in 1925 during casual conversation came to learn that a lady named Dhanbai Dangore intended to make a false claim of Rs. 20,000 against the estate of the deceased Dr. Mody, and that Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, were acting on behalf of the Doctor's widow. The accused persuaded the widow Bai Meherbai to change her solicitors and engage the accused's masters Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazgamwalla, Solicitors, to which the widow ultimately agreed. By way of deposit for Solicitor's costs the accused induced the widow to pass a cheque for Rs. 100 in favour of her new Solicitors which she did and handed over the cheque to the accused for which he passed her a receipt acknowledging the amount. The suit was ultimately not proceeded with as threatened and the accused induced the widow to settle her Solicitors costs through him for Rs. 400 and for that purpose he obtained her signature on an entry of Rs. 300 in his book of account, fixing her with the liability to pay to her Solicitors.

RESULT OF ENQUIRIES.

The complainant got suspicious and started inquiries about the cheque and learnt that the cheque was cashed at the Zaveri Bazaar Branch of the Central Bank of India. Further inquiries were made and as a result the complainant was informed by her Solicitors Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazgaonwalla that their firm knew nothing about the cheque; nor about the sum of Rs. 300 and their bill had remained unpaid. The cheque was ultimately traced to the account of one Framji Rustomji Choksi jewellers at Sheikh Memon Street and it was further discovered that the endorsement on the cheque was a forged one.

The defence was that the accused was authorised by Mr. Kanga, Solicitor, to use the cheque and he appropriated the amount to his own personal use with his knowledge and consent and therefore there was no offence.

COURT DISBELIEVES SOLICITOR'S EVIDENCE.

His Worship in making the committal order as above, discussed the evidence at great length and held that a strong "prima facie" case was made out by the prosecution against the accused, commenting on Mr. Kanga Solicitor's evidence, the Court observed that it did not believe the evidence of Mr. Kanga who did not give straightforward answers while in the witness-box. The witness had tried to shield the accused who was formerly his managing clerk; and the Court refused to accept the witness's statement that he had authorised the accused to use the amount of the cheque.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT CAMPAIN IN NAGPUR.

The report of the work done in the second week of June, i.e. from the 10th to the 16th is as under:—

"In this week Seth Poonamchand Ranka, Messrs. M. V. Puranik, Abhimanyu Ghadge, D. F. Vaidya, Motilal Jain, Namdeo Vanjari, Ramrao Solke, Chindhbaji, D. J. Ambekar and others wandered through some parts of the city daily from 6-30 to 8 in the morning, and collected 48 foreign clothes and preached the importance of Khaddar.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Results of Second LL.B. Exam.

41 P. C. SUCCESS

—:o:—

The results of the Second LL.B. Examination were declared yesterday. Out of 517 candidates, 214 passed, which means a 41 per centage of success.

CLASS I (in order of merit).

M D Manek, N M Miabhoy.

CLASS II.

W D Adke, V R Adkoli, A R Bakshi, D N Benegal, A L Bhatt, I A Bohra, M M Bongale, J C Clerk, M K Commissariat, K C Daru, P. R. Dastur, N S Daulatjada, D M Desai, D D Desai, J R Desai, K C Desai, K D Desai, U V Desai, T P Ghogale, V S Gondhalekar, K A Gupte, P S Halbe, R A Karandikar, H M Khakhar, S S Kiggal, M P Land, D B Lele, V U D Maiya, M N Majmundar, C K Mankad, P G Marunmundar, N D Mehta, P N Modak, S B Muliya, M K Nathani, V A Nerurkar, P W Padgaokar, D B Pandya, G K Pangarkar, V P Paranjpe, P H Parikh, A L Patel, K M Patel, K Mohanlal Patel, H M Seervai, C C Shah, D H Sheth, N T Shroff, R R Talcherkar, Y S Tambe, B R Tewari, C M Trivedi, G N Vaidya, J G Vaidya, H B Vaishnav, S C Vakil, S M Alur, V B Ayachit, P M Bangi, C N Bhalerao, D A Bogar, K C M Chatta, G S Chinchanikar, L V Chiplunkar, L V Damle, V S Datar, M S Desai, G K Deshmukh, K B Deshmukh, N N Deshpande, M V Dharmadhikari, K M Hanbarhatty, L B Harolikar, K K Joshi, M G Kango, S H Keni, C Kudli, K V Kulkarni, P D Kulkarni, P K Kulkarni, P B Mehendale, R A Mominpeta, P M Murkute, A D Nadgouda, V Narsimha Murthy, S R Palande, H S Patil, N R Patil, S R Patil, V S Patil, N H Padnis, G N Phatak, C Raghavendra Rao, G V Rajadhyaksha, H N Ratkalkar, M W Samudra, V W Samudra, S G Shah, B D Tiwari, S K Vaidya, H Venkobachar, C D Vyas, D G Yerwadekar, P J Acharya, B V Bakshi, S S Belsare, C C Bhatt, U J Bhatt, K V Buch, P H Buch, D G Dabholkar, R M Dalal, K B Dave, B B Desai, G C Desai, P P Desai, T M Desai, V C Desai, S T Majmundar, V D Mehta, M J Nanavati, D N Naravane, J C Pandya, V C Pandya, J S Parikh, M M Parikh, A J Patel, M L Patel, N G Patel, S J Patel, L C Shah, M G Shah, J H Shukla, J K Bhavnani, R C Bhavnani, H N Milwani, V K Mirchandani, T C Motwani, G Ramamoorthi, D S G S Sayyed, H C Shah, K A Solungi, K D Vaswani.

PASS.

G K Acharya, N S Anikbindi, S B Athalye, Baburao Moro Panth, P J Bhagat, L C Bilimoria, N R Chandur, P C Damle, D A Dandekar, K S Daundkar, B V Godkhindikar, R D Herwadkar, V V Mandlik, T C Mapara, R M Mehta, C A Murzello, D V Namjoshi, B M Paralikar, C N Pardiwala, C U Patel, R P Patel, P B Patil, P H Patwardhan, D D Potnis, V B Rege, N G Samant, K M Sankaran, I V Sanzgiri, B H Shah, G V Shah, N G Shirgurkar, S K Sovani, K D Upponi, M P Virjij, K B Afzulpurkar, R I S Arni, Y N Bhide, N O Chaudhari, S M Dahake, Y S Dalvi, S H Deshmukh, V B Deshmukh, B N Deshpande, G B Dhekne, K A Gore, S K Hajirnis, M V Janorkar, D N Kale, R G Kuber, V V Kurlekar, N B Lucka, S V Manjrekar, A S Mengle, B R Mohol, S V Muttaiya, K R L Mysore, M N Narayanrao, K G Pande, V N Parnaik, L D Patil, B K Sagar, B V Shivkamati, C Thoriyappanavara, P C Adhovaiya, A B Desai, S M Majmundar, L V Mehta, C M Patel, R B Vasavada.

SCHOLARSHIPS & PRIZES.

The Scholarships and Prizes are awarded as under:—

The Arnould Scholarship and the Sir Naravan Chandavarkar Hindu Law Scholarship:—To No. 452 (M. D. Manek).

The Judge Spencer Price:—To Mr. Katti Seshagiri Rao (No. 233 at the Examination of October 1928).

The Mancherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship:—To No. 25 (M. K. Commissariat.)

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ROBBERS ATTACK RAILWAY STATION

DAY'S CASH COLLECTION REMOVED

CLERK AND POLICE CONSTABLE SERIOUSLY INJURED

MADRAS, June 18.

A report from Tirupati says that the Railway station between Renigunta and Tirupati was attacked by a band of robbers who took away the day's cash collection at the station. The station clerk who refused to hand over the money was assaulted, as also the constable on duty who intervened. Both the victims, it is stated, received serious injuries. The constable was removed to the hospital. Robbers decamped before help could arrive.—Free Press.

MR. SIRCAR'S APPEAL

RELEASED ON BAIL

MADRAS, June 18.

Two bail applications were moved in the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Anantkrishna Iyer, vacation judge, on behalf of Mr. Mukundlal Sircar; one in the appeal filed by him against conviction for sedition by the special Magistrate of Trichinopoly and other in the appeal against conviction along with 17 others in the S. I. R. conspiracy case. At the time of filing the appeal against the conviction in the sedition case bail was not moved because Mr. Sircar was in remand in respect of the conspiracy case and Mr. Justice Wallace merely suspended the sentence of six months passed in that case.

His Lordship granted bail in both cases.—A. P.

MR. THOMAS AND UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

—:o:—

OFFER OF HELP FROM ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

LONDON, June 19

Rugby—The Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Thomas, who is minister specially entrusted with the problem of coordinating efforts for increasing employment has received from the chairman of the Royal Empire Society letter recording the anxiety of the members at the falling off in recent years of emigration from Britain to the overseas parts of the Empire. He expresses the hope that Government will tackle the problem of emigration as vigorously as possible and promises the assistance of the Society in overcoming the difficulties with which the question is surrounded.—B. O. W.

The "Englishman" is responsible for the report that Bengal Congress leaders will make a statement within the next few days regarding their policy during the coming sessions of the Bengal Legislative Council. It will be a very carefully worded document, and "what it is likely to amount to is that Pandit Motilal Nehru's order that the Congress Party shall walk out of the Legislature as soon as its members have registered their names, will not be obeyed."—A. P.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JULY.

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, June 19.

Previous Closing Rate	18.42
To-day's Opening Rate	18.39, 18.38
Difference	—.03, —.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.39
Difference	—.03

Being influenced by favourable weather report New York cotton futures opened at a decline of 5 points and after sagging by 1 point more prices at 10-55 were quoted 5 points down.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 19.

Previous Closing Rate	9.97
To-day's Opening Rate	9.91
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.92
Difference	—.05

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 5 points and a further decline of 2 points was registered on selling influence by favourable weather report. Prices rallied and closed at a nett decline of 5 points. To-day's imports were 9,300 bales

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Warm. Slight to moderate rain East belt. Entire belt partly cloudy.

Between midnight and daybreak light rain Oklahoma. Warm.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 19.

Silver Ready	24	7	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	7	0
Lower	0	2	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 19.

1st Settlement	55	13	0
2nd Settlement	55	11	0
3rd Settlement	55	11	0

INVENTION OF PERFECTED BATTERY

PUBLIC TEST F. S. RY. OF IRELAND

A public test of the invention by Mr. James Drumm of Dublin who claims to have perfected battery, which will store enough electricity to propel train sixty miles, will be undertaken on the great Southern railway of Ireland under the supervision of the Free State Government in whose control details of the invention have been placed.—B. O. W.

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1929.

The Way to Settlement

In our yesterday's article on the mill strike we suggested that in any discussion on the subject attention should be fixed on the main points at dispute between the mill-owners and the workmen and to some extent on the way the strike itself is carried on but not on the alleged general Communist menace in the City and the way to combat it. Just at present all are interested in an amicable settlement, which is a hard enough task and need not be made harder by irrelevant considerations being imported into it. It is hardly a suitable method of bringing about an amicable settlement to indulge in cries like "They are unscrupulous capitalists. Down with them" or "They are fire-eating Communists. Hanging is too good for them." Such cries only foul the air and make a settlement more and more difficult. It is neither fair nor logical to give a dog a bad name and hang it. Some capitalists or Communists may be very undesirable fellows but it does not necessarily follow that their contentions in a particular dispute are unreasonable. The first and foremost task in the present case is to examine dispassionately the workmen's demands and the mill-owners' objections to them.

In his third long statement on the subject, the Economic Correspondent of the Free Press of India, attempting to discuss the points at dispute, says: "It was considered desirable to study and sift both sides and following is the result." The result is that in a fourth of a column the contentions of the workmen are barely stated and over two columns are devoted to an attempt to answer them. It is good however, that the Economic Correspondent of the Free Press discusses for the most part the subject in hand, though the discussion might have been less one-sided. Towards the end of the statement he says: "If Government do appoint an 'ad hoc' committee ...to ascertain wheher the strike is Communistic or not, the mill-owners will be ready to submit their case. And it follows that if the finding is that the strike is not Communistic, the mill-owners will not hesitate to accept arbitration by any competent body." We do not know if this is said authoritatively on behalf of the mill-owners. But is it suggested that if Government appoint a Committee not to examine whether the strike is Communistic—whatever that might mean—but whether the strikers' demand are fair and practicable, the mill-owners are not prepared to co-operate with the Committee or to accept any arbitration? If by a "Communistic strike" is meant a strike led partly or wholly by Communists or carried on with a Communistic motive, we submit that no attempt need be made to go behind the plain demands of the strikers to the motives or views of the strike leaders.

At present both the mill-owners and the work-men scoff at arbitration. But once a responsible and impartial committee of inquiry ascertains on which side is more justice and once public opinion is definitely and unreservedly ranged on the side proved to be right, the settlement of the strike will be a question of a very few days. The least, therefore, that the Governor's Conference may do is to appoint such a committee to examine precisely the claims of either side.

It is possible, however, that a settlement may be a long way off. In that case every care must be taken that the strike is carried on in a most peaceful manner. And it is especially to the interest of the workmen that they should be not only peaceful but even above the suspicion of violence. The Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association publishes a formidable list of alleged assaults on workers in the mills. The list might have been published, at least a day earlier so as to give the Girni Kamgar Union a sporting chance of publishing a reply before the meeting of the Governor's Conference. It is freely alleged by many that there is a reign of terrorism and intimidation in the mill area. If there is any intimidation and terrorism in the mill area, it is inconsistent with the reported large and increasing number of workmen attending mills. Is it really suggested that many more thousands are dying to resume work but are terrorised by a handful of Communist leaders or their agents despite all the police protection available to them? However, if intimidation exists, the law provides ample remedies and we are glad at the Conference which was held yesterday this point was emphasized by a number of speakers.

The Late Mr. B. F. Madon

We regret to announce the death from heart-failure of Mr. B. F. Madon, a leading merchant and well-known currency expert of this city. The deceased had for sometime past been feeling the effects of strenuous work to which and to which alone his whole life was devoted without a thought of holiday or a sense of personal enjoyment; and his friends as well as medical advisers were at one in impressing upon him the need for rest. Mr. Madon, however was one of those willing horses,—rare as they are invaluable,—who would never worry about "safety first" especially when that safety meant personal safety; and so he has at last fallen a victim to his unequalled sense of duty,—he being said to have been working almost right upto the day of his death. At the time of his death, Mr. Madon's name had just been published as one of the fortunate few selected by the Government of India to advise them on the Banking Organisation of the country. An entirely unassuming man, without a trace of worldly ambition, it is doubtful if Mr. Madon himself would have been very anxious for this recognition of his eminent qualifications in that department of the public life of the country; but we cannot help recording our conviction that to the Banking Committee, at least, the death of Mr. Madon would mean an irreplaceable loss. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Madon's work in the only considerable theatre in and through which he had been working in the public service, will always remember him for his inexhaustible industry and assiduity, tinctured, on occasion, with a dose of professional wisdom, which did not in the least ill-become that grave, sedate, bearded face of a thinker who was also a man of affairs. And those who knew, in addition, of Mr. Madon's sturdy economic nationalism will have no hesitation in believing that the Banking Enquiry will, indeed, be the poorer on account of the loss of Mr. Madon. The authors of the Enquiry Committee had not so much honoured themselves by appointing Mr. Madon thereon, as Mr. Madon had honoured the Committee by accepting a seat on a body, on which there are said to be some economists who are known to have done not a stroke of sound work in the Science of Economics, and businessmen whose record is one long tale of "Also rans."

Mr. Madon's loss will, however, be most keenly felt in the Indian Merchants' Chamber. No single member of that body brought such zeal, such assiduity, and such scholarship to the elucidation and solution of the problems Mr. Madon had made his own. The deceased had, no doubt, the usual handicap of men of strong convictions: his vis-a-vis often found him more enthusiastic, perhaps, than reasonable. But if that be a blemish, Mr. Madon's admirers may well urge that substantial results can never be obtained without the driving force that only such strong convictions as those Mr. Madon brought to his work could lend. The most noteworthy contribution of Mr. Madon was, indeed, in connection with the currency controversy of the last two decades, culminating in the fight for the Ratio which was waged by his pupils in the Assembly with every incident of glory to the teacher who trained them up, even though the end was not quite Mr. Madon might have liked to attain. We shall not revive this controversy on this sad occasion, nor seek to apportion the praise or blame for the ultimate result such as it was. But we cannot but record the fact that Mr. Madon's contribution in that episode was, from every point of view, highly creditable to him. Had his pupils succeeded in achieving the end they were seeking, they, too, might have stated—as on a memorable occasion Mr. Gladstone tated with reference to Mr. Cobden for achieving the victory of complete Freedom of Trade in Europe, from his place in the House of Commons,—that, whoever might seem to be the immediate authors of the currency reform, the one true author and inspirer of the entire struggle was Mr. Madon; and that, in the entire history of the struggle, there was nothing,—not an incident nor a phrase,—for which Mr. Madon might feel ashamed, or his admirers on his account. We know of no greater tribute to his memory; or else we would willingly pay it.

Gifted with such rare powers of the head and the heart, Mr. Madon was nevertheless too retiring by nature to place himself voluntarily in the limelight. For a long time he wrote, even on his pet subject, to the public press under a *nom-de-plume* and this journal especially is much indebted to him for his contributions. And, though repeatedly offered the honour unanimously, Mr. Madon resolutely declined the presidency of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, for which, if unflagging zeal in the cause of that body could be a qualification, Mr. Madon had few peers and no superiors. The influence of Mr. Madon, however, considerable as it was, was never used in a manner that might prejudice the cause or interests of the weaker or less vocal parties. Enthusiastic for the cause he had embraced, he was never unmindful of the demands of justice and fairplay; and no one ever saw him stampeded into class considerations or sectional or communal prejudices which are unhappily tainting not a few of our leading public men at the moment. The one strong claim of the Indian Merchants 'Chamber to a careful, —if not even a respectful—hearing in the councils of the nation at large is its true nationalism, the genuine catholicity of interests, without which, despite its collective wealth or individual eminence, that body would never have attained to its present significance in the economic questions of the country. Mr. Madon was not the least considerable among those members of the body, who never forgot the real sphere and the true policy of a body claiming to speak on behalf of the nation as a whole, though specifically composed only of a very small section of the people of this country. It is in this respect that Mr. Madon's place would be all but impossible to fill in the Indian Merchants' Chamber, without detracting in the least from our estimate of his loss to that body in respect of deep reading and balanced judgment, as well as unflagging industry on all questions on which the Chamber had to pronounce an opinion.

We have necessarily confined our remarks to the significance of Mr. Madon's loss in the public life of the country. That, of course, does not imply that his loss to those more immediately associated with him, or those more intimately connected would be the less considerable. To them we can but offer our heartfelt condolences, and say that such men as Mr. Madon are never truly dead. For their work, and, more still, their example, live for ever behind them. *Requiescat in pace.*

INDIAN PRINCES AND THE BUTLER REPORT

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY—THE ONLY WAY.

(BY S. SATYAMURTI, M.L.C.)

The latter-day Government of India, both here and in England, have developed a fascination for Commissions and Committees. When any difficult problem has to be faced, the tin-gods at Simla or Whitehall, resort to a Commission or to a Committee. But the Butler Committee was of their own seeking, so far as the Princes are concerned. They asked for bread and were given stone The Committee was not wholly competent to deal with this problem. The Committee followed purdah methods and did not take any evidence publicly. They went about some States. Some Princes offered evidence before them and engaged foreign Counsel to represent their case,—men who were more intersted in the perpetuity of British rule in this country, than in either the Princes or the people of India. The representations of the States were contemptuously ignored by the Committee. Above all, the Committee have produced a report, most of whose important recommendations are wholly outside the scope of the terms of their reference.

RELATIONSHIP WITH PARAMOUNT POWER.

The Committee have, on the whole, dealt accurately with the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States. They are quite right when they say "the relationship of the Paramount Power with the States is not merely a contractual relationship resting on treaties made more than a century ago. It is a living growing relationship, shaped by circumstances and policy resting on a mixture of history, theory and modern fact." "The Indian States have no international life" and at no time can they have such life for themselves although as partners of a free federal India they will have a proportionate voice in India's foreign affairs. Again, the States can have no relation with one another except in small matters. Indeed, it cannot be otherwise. Last but not least "the Paramount Power is responsible for the defence of both British India and the Indian States and as such has the final voice in all matters connected with defence including establishments, war material, communications, etc." On the whole, this must continue to be so, even under Federal India, although here again the Indian States will then as equal partners have a voice in all these important matters.

There is, however, one recommendation of the Butler Committee under this head, which has evoked the approval of the people of the States and the ire of the Princes. The Committee say, "The guarantee to protect a Prince against insurrection carries with it an obligation to enquire into the causes of the insurrection and to demand that the Prince shall remedy legitimate grievances, and an obligation to prescribe the measures necessary to this result..... If they (attempts to eliminate the Prince and to substitute another form of Government), were due not to misgovernment, but to widespread popular demand for change the Paramount Power would be bound to maintain the rights, privileges and dignity of the Prince; but it would also be bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand without eliminating the Prince." This has upset several Princes, particularly the Maharaja of Patiala, who is inviting his brother Princes to take concerted action against this and other recommendations of the Committee, which he does not like.

REMEDY IN THEIR OWN HANDS.

The Princes are, however, mistaken, if they think they can win on this matter, except with the co-operation of their own people. For their demand amounts to this, and nothing less—however badly a Prince may govern his State, or however strongly or unitedly the people of a State may demand a change in the system of Government, the British Government must maintain the Prince in his position, without asking a single question. No civilised Government can or will agree to this. But I sympathise with the Princes in their smarting under this undignified position for them. But the remedy lies in their own hands. If by conceding Responsible Government to their subjects, the Princes become constitutional rulers, the need for outside interference will automatically cease, and this right of the Paramount Power will lapse.

I, however, join issue with the Butler Committee, when they say that the need for interference for the Paramount Power will cease, if and when the Princes accept "a fixed privy purse, security of tenure in the public services and an independent judiciary." These are much-needed reforms in several States; but the introduction of those reforms alone will not satisfy the people of the Indian States. They are out for full Responsible Government under their rulers, and till that is obtained, I cannot see how the need for interference by the Paramount Power can cease.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The cases of intervention by the Paramount Power in the affairs of the Indian States are categorically mentioned by the Committee. The most important of them is when the Paramount Power interferes with the State sovereigns for the economic good of India as a whole. Though that was one of the terms of reference of this Committee and though they deal with this matter elaborately, they have not given lasting solutions, for the more satisfactory adjustment of the financial and economical relations between British India and the Indian States. I can conceive of no more satisfactory solution than a full free Federation,—the Indian States, the larger ones as units by themselves, and the smaller ones as small federations of States sharing with the British India the economic, political, and the financial rights and liabilities of the Federal Government of India as a whole. The Butler Committee neither conceive nor desire this consummation. They postulate two Indias for ever, that is the fatal effect of their recommendations.

SETTING PRINCES AGAINST PEOPLE.

The Butler Committee go outside their terms of reference, indulge in political propaganda, and deliberately attempt to set up the Princes against the people of India and their own people. In paragraphs 57 and 58 of their report, after claiming that "paramountcy must remain para-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Getting Things Done.

A section of the American Press suggests that because no invitation has so far been sent by President Hoover to Premier MacDonald to come over to America for a discussion of the outstanding questions between Britain and America, the chances of the new British Premier visiting their country are doubtful. It is the journals supporting the Big Navy group in American politics that are probably responsible for throwing this cold douche of pessimism on the possibility of direct touch between the head of the American Government and the British Premier. But the fact that General Dawes, the new America's accredited representative at St. James', has been having preliminary discussions with Mr. MacDonald and the latter's emphatic declaration that he was going to America, the only question being when he would be able to make the visit, should encourage those who, on both sides of the Atlantic, hope that the visit will be most fruitful. General Dawes and Mr. MacDonald are men who have shown by their past achievements that they believe in getting things done and their preliminary labours will help considerably in bringing about a re-orientation of Anglo-British policy.

Unpalatable.

General Hertzog has lost no time in pressing the advantage he has obtained over General Smuts by coming out successful in the recent general election in South Africa. He utilises a message of thanks-giving to his supporters for giving a broad hint of what the policy of his administration will be in regard to inter-imperial and foreign relations. It will be intensely nationalist and this will prove a source of great chagrin and resentment to the South African Party whose one great political object is to shape the political policy of the country in harmony with the imperialist doctrine popular amongst the British Tories. The commercial advantage which the Hertzogites are prepared to give to every country which is ready to have revised trade treaties with South Africa is extremely unpalatable to the followers of General Smuts with their fetish of Britain preference. The idea entertained by a number of the Hertzogites of removing the Union capital from Capetown will increase their resentment further.

Bhandarkar Institute.

The report of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute for the year 1928-29 bears ample testimony to the excellent work done by the Institute. That work has elicited the admiration of many individual Oriental scholars all over the world and bodies like the All-India Oriental Conference the International Congress of Orientalists. That renowned scholars of the status of Dr. M. Winternitz of Prague should have been secured by the Institute as collaborators is in itself an indication of its world reputation. The Institute has by now collected about 20,000 valuable manuscripts which it is freely lending out to Orientalists all over the world. The task of publishing an authoritative edition of the Mahabharata is progressing satisfactorily, about two lacs of verses having been collated during the year. Other works published during the year include a new edition of the Nyayakosha and extend to over a thousand pages.

Philanthropists' Duty.

It is sad to learn, however, that the financial position of the Institute is not what it should be. The Mahabhara Department finds itself saddled with a deficit of Rs. 13,000, which is expected to rise to Rs. 16,000 next year, unless fresh contributions keep up with the fast progress of the work. The interest that the Institute has to pay to its creditors comes to about Rs. 3,000, which charge the Institute may well be spared. Philanthropic Indians will do a great service to the cause of ancient Indian culture by helping the Institute in every possible way.

A Thought For The Day.

"Unequal seems to be a strife,
Between Humanity and Fate;
None have on earth what they desire;
Death comes to all or soon or late;
And peace is but a wandering fire;
Expediency leads wild astray;
The right must be our guiding star:
Duty our watchword, come what may.

—TOM DUTT.

NO CAUSE FOR PANICKY ACTION.

Root of Textile Trouble.

—:o:—

(By A FRIEND OF LABOUR.)

The Bombay millowners are trying to have the support of the public in urging the Government to take strong measures to suppress the activities of the Girni Kamgar Union. The Sheriff has been asked to convene a public meeting which he is going to do shortly. The question, however, may be asked: How many of the 1800 or so signatories of the requisition sent to the Sheriff are independent citizens—citizens who are not directly interested in the dispute? Commercial bodies may be important in their own way, but the Government must remember that they alone do not constitute the public of Bombay. The very fact that they are directly concerned with the mill industry in some way or other should be a warning to the Government against attaching too much importance to the views expressed by those bodies. Independent public opinion must be given full scope to express itself at the Sheriff's public meeting and the intelligent and disinterested section of the public must refuse to be jockeyed into blindly supporting the measures that may be suggested by the millowners for the purpose of enabling them to get over their present difficulties.

THE ROOT OF THE PROBLEM.

Rightly did Sir Ibrarim Rahimatulla ask for explanation at the meeting of the representatives of commercial bodies in the city called by the President of the Bombay Millowners' Association the other day, on a point which struck him as rather peculiar. "Can you explain," asked Sir Ibrahim, "why the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union have such an enormous influence with labour and all the workmen walk out under their orders, while the employers whose servants they are have no voice over their employees. This appears to me rather extraordinary, and it seems that the owners have not kept that touch with their labour as they ought to have. The Union asks them to strike and they, like a flock of sheep, all walk out knowing full well that it means starvation for them and their families. What is the secret of the tremendous influence these agitators have over the men? We must get at the root of the problem, and if it is satisfactorily dealt with, then I think, the real solution for these recurring strikes would be found." Mr. Mody tried to explain away the facts pointed out by Sir Ibrahim but he himself does not seem to have been satisfied with the explanation. Mr. Mody did not deny the want of touch between the employers and the workers, but said that there had been excuses for it. For anything in the world excuses can be found in plenty. The logic of events does not recognise such excuses. It is true, it is easy to catch the ear of the masses as observed by Mr. Mody, provided one is sufficiently aggressive in one's utterances. Also, Mr. Mody was correct in saying that what had happened in the political field was happening in the industrial sphere and there was reason for Sir Ibrahim for saying that the analogy was not quite correct. Extremism made rapid strides in the political sphere when the bureaucracy showed unwillingness to listen to reason, by relying on the power it wielded and to part with even a small portion of its absolute authority. Reactionaries are always the allies of extremists, although they are unconscious of the fact.

As urged by Sir Ibrahim, let us get at the root of the problem. You may condemn Communism or the Communist methods and urge the desirability of freeing the masses from the influence of Communists, but you must also remember that the masses are mere victims, and they follow the Communists' advice, not because they understand Communism or are Communists at heart, but because sheer despair has driven them into the arms of the Communists. The mill workers have lost faith in other methods and naturally believe that if their salvation is to come it will come through methods of direct action.

Being in close contact with labour during the last ten years I can confidently assert that the millowners are responsible to a great extent for the capture of their workmen by the Communists. Before the Communists came into the field the ground was prepared by the owners themselves. The discontent among the mill workers was so widespread and acute that the Communists or the extremist leaders very easily succeeded in winning them to their side. The smouldering discontent flared up in the form of strikes in individual mills and groups of mills and also in general strikes, when the extremist leaders directed the workers' movement. Arbitrary dismissals, fines, assalts, humiliating treatment, foul language, confiscation of wages, reducing wages by trickeries have marked in the administration of the Bombay mills. A free hand to subordinates has resulted in demoralisation. Orders, however unjust they may be, when issued by the subordinates are upheld by the managers and the agents, the false notion of prestige always coming in the way of justice.

In short, the millowners have shown by their policy that they understand but one argument—the argument of direct action. They must, therefore, thank themselves if the workers have lost faith in anything but direct action.

CAN THE MILLOWNERS BE TRUSTED?

In objecting to the proposal of arbitration Mr. Mody said on behalf of the millowners that they had to deal with a body of men whose word cannot be trusted, whose methods they abhor and from whom they expect no peace. Let us take it for granted that what Mr. Mody says is all true. But what the policy of his own party? He emphasised while replying to Sir Chunilal that the millowners were prepared to face honest trade unions, so long as they conducted themselves as Trade Unions. One may ask whether the millowners can be trusted in these professions of theirs with regard to their attitude towards a legitimate trade union movement. I have grounds to say that it is hypocritical on the part of the millowners to say that they welcome honest' trade unions. But perhaps, Mr. Mody does not mean 'welcome' or "appreciate' when he uses the word 'face'! The fact is that the millowners do not want their workers to be organised even into an 'honest' trade union and they want to deal with labour as they and their managers and officers like. Only when they are faced with a militant and aggressive movement they would say that they are prepared to deal with an honest trade union movement. In the absence of an aggressive movement they would question the right of the so-called outsiders—the office-bearers of a trade union to interfere with their affairs. They have done so and I do not suppose a change of heart has taken place. On the contrary I have reasons to say that even now they are not willing to part with even a small portion of their absolute authority.

My object in writing this is to show that the millowners are not entitled to the sympathy of the public and that they should not be allowed to exploit public sympathy for achieving their own ends taking advantage of the present situation created by the action of the Girni Kamgar Union in declaring a general strike. I condemn the Communist methods as heartily as the millowners do, but from the labour point of view. The methods of the Girni Kamgar Union are suicidal. The fight put up by the leaders of the Union is worthy of a better cause, and also I must say that the loyalty displayed by thousands of mill workers in this strike is worthy of better leaders. All the same, all of us must remember that the mill industry is to be as much saved from the reactionary policy and discredited methods of administration of the mill agents themselves as from the suicidal policy of the Girni Kamgar Union. The suppression of the Union's activities alone will not solve the problem. The public and the Government must see to it that the trouble does not crop up again and again to the dislocation of the civic life. Panicky action will only strengthen the forces of reaction and by leaving the root of the problem untouched will ultimately end in creating the same trouble as we are experiencing to-day.

GULAM NABI KHAN

WHEREABOUTS NOT KNOWN

SIMLA, June 19.

News has been received that Jagdalak, about 45 miles from Kabul, on the Kabul-Jagdalak Road, has been occupied by Ghilzai forces in Habibullah's interests.

The latest information is to the effect that on the 17th instant, General Muhammad Sidiq, with a strong force of Kohistani troops and some tribesmen, attacked Gardez, now held by Nadir Khan, with Khost tribesmen (Mangals and Adrans) and some Ghilzais. The attack was repulsed, and according to one report General Muhammad Sidiq was killed.

No confirmation is available of reports gaining currency in Peshawar, that Ghulam Nabi Khan has departed to Russia and that Habibullah has re-occupied Magar. Ghulam Nabi Khan's whereabouts are unknown.—A. P.

HUNT FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

(Continued from page 1.)

bodies should then consider all the opinions expressed during the course of the Conference and they should meet again on Friday by which time the Government would be in possession of all suggestions and might possibly be in a position to indicate the action they would take.

His Excellency then invited the representatives of every Association to express their views on the subject. Representatives of every public body had their frank say about the matter. In some cases all the two or three representatives of a public body expressed their opinions while in other cases the representatives left it to their spokesman to express the view of their Association.

Being the premier public body, the Bombay Municipal Corporation was given the first opportunity to state its views. The Corporation was represented by its President, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah.

AGAINST REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, it is understood, made a statement on behalf of the Corporation, in the course of which he represented to the Conference that the Corporation was averse to the adoption of repressive measures by the Government. He urged that Government should meet the situation boldly and tactfully. He also pressed the point that Government should waste no time in putting into operation the machinery for arbitration provided by the Trade Disputes' Act. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and H. M. Rahimtoolah further supported the view of the President.

COMMUNISTS ON THE BRAIN.

The opinion in the Conference, it is understood, was sharply divided on the question of checking what are believed to be the Communistic activities of the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union. Some of the European representatives are reported to have urged the Government to adopt coercive measures to put down these Communist activities with a very firm hand. In the opinion of these representatives, there was nothing except Communism at the bottom of the strike. It, however, seems that the general consensus of opinion in the Conference did not favour the view expressed by the European members. The majority of representatives cautioned the Government against the use of repressive measures.

TAKE HELP OF ORDINARY LAW.

Several views were expressed and suggestions made as to the action to be taken. Various sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were referred to as indicating the line of action that might be taken. There seems to be a general desire that some form of Tribunal should be immediately constituted to go into the whole matter.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED TO FRIDAY.

The Conference was then adjourned till Friday, 11 a.m. His Excellency told the representatives that he would have the summary prepared both of the proceedings of the first sitting and of the legal powers which Government possessed and it would be circulated to them the same night. They might then be able to understand the position so far as the Government powers were concerned and would also suggest which of those powers required to be strengthened. The Government also would bring forward their concrete proposals at the next meeting of the Conference.

The Conference meets again on Friday at the Secretariat when definite line of action will be discussed and adopted. The representatives seemed hopeful that measures might be concerted which would put an end to the strike and save the industry from ruin.

REPRESENTATIVES OF PUBLIC BODIES.

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The names of the representatives of the public bodies who were invited to the Joint Conference are as under:—

Bombay Corporation:—Messrs. Meyer Nissim, Jamnadas Mehta and H. M. Rahimtoola.

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Sir E. Jackson and Mr. Peterson.

G. I. P. Railway:—Messrs. E. Fraser, Big Wither and J. Scott.

East Indian Cotton Association:—Sir P. Thakurdas, Messrs. Haridas Madhavdas and C. P. Bramble.

Native Piece-Goods Association:—Mr. Devidas M. Thackersey, and Rao Bahadur Harjiwandas Walji.

Indian Merchants' Chamber:—Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, H. A. Lalji and Sir Chunilal Mehta.

Imperial Bank of India:—Mr. Ridland.

Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association:—Messrs. Amritlal Kalidas, Jamnadas Morarji and Rajendra Somnarayan.

Share Brokers' Association:—Messrs. S. R. Davar H. D. Nanavati and Jagmohandas J. Kapadia.

Associated Exchange Banks:—Mr. A. G. Gray.

Provincial Co-operative Institute:—Prof. H. L. Kazi, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki and Mr. K. C. Desai.

European Association:—Sir Reginald Spence, Messrs. A. M. Reith and Mr. J. L. Addyman.

Servants of India:—Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, S. G. Vaze and K. S. Limaye.

Port Trust:—Messrs. W. H. Neilson, Syed Munavar Shivatap Joshi, Ramchandra Baid and Umeshanker Dikshit.

Social Service League:—Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai, Messrs. K. J. Dubash and G. N. Sahasrabudhe.

Indian Industries Association:—Three gentlemen.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—G. L. Winterbotham and Sir Leslie Hudson.

NOT A COMMUNISTIC MENACE

EDITORS' CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR

Earlier in the day, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay had a conference with the Editors-in-chief of the prominent daily newspapers in Bombay. It is understood that the following papers were invited to the Conference: The "Bombay Chronicle," the "Times of India," the "Indian Daily Mail," the "Kaiser-I-Hind," the "Bombay Samachar" the "Jame-Jamshed" and the "Sanj Vartaman."

Mr. K. Natarajan from the "Indian Daily Mail" Mr. S. A. Brelvi from the "Chronicle" Mr. Francis Low from "The Times," Mr. E. R. Hirji-Behedin from the "Kaiser-I-Hind" and Mr. S. P. Kapadia from "The Samachar" were present at Conference.

The proceedings were not open to the Press. However, it has transpired that His Excellency had a frank talk with the Editors on every aspect of the present industrial dispute in the City. The majority of Editors are understood to have strongly urged that it was a wrong diagnosis to describe the situation in Bombay as a Communist menace and there was unanimity of demand for an enquiry into the points of issue between the strikers and the mill-owners so as to clarify the issues and enable the public to exert its influence on the party that was found to be wrong in order to end the deadlock.

CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR

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OFFICIAL VERSION

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Presided this (Wednesday) afternoon at a conference at the Secretariat to which the following public bodies had been invited:—

The Bombay Corporation, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the East India Cotton Association, the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, the Imperial Bank of India, the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, the Bombay Shareholders' Association, the Associated Joint Stock Banks, the Provincial Co-operative Institute, the European Association, the Servants of India Society, the Bombay Port Trust, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Social Service League, the Indian Industries Association and the Bombay Presidency Trades Association.

FINDING A SOLUTION FOR PEACE.

His Excellency, in welcoming the members of the conference, said that he knew they were closely in touch with public opinion and public feeling throught Bombay and he knew that they were most anxious to assist in finding a solution of the present situation. He hoped that they would assist Government by very frankly stating their views. When he last left Bombay, he hoped the parties to the dispute might themselves invite Government to adopt one or other of the possible processes of action under the Trade Dispute Act which the Bombay Government had taken special action to bring into operation. Unfortunately, neither party has seen its way to effect a settlement by this means and the prolongation of the strike was resulting in a serious situation in the City. If the strike did not affect others, it might have been possible to leave the parties to fight it out; but the situation had developed to such an extent that it was not possible to leave matters to develop on those lines.

OBJECT OF MEETING.

The object of the meeting was to consult the widest possible interests from the point of view of the City as a whole. Government wished to learn the views held by reprentative public bodies as to the measures necessary to cope with it, and if the meeting agreed in making any constructive suggestions he proposed to explain what the attitude of Government would be towards those suggestions and what each of them would involve.

KEEP YOUR MOUTHS SEALED.

They would then be invited to consider the matter in the light of what he had said and then, at a further meeting, the conference might be in a position to say how far they would support all or any of the possible measures. He hoped that until they had had a further meeting the members of the conference would not let what had transpired at the discussion go any further than it was necessary to enable them to ascertain the views of the bodies they represented.

His Excellency then invited the members of the conference to express their views. Each of the parties represented having expressed their opinion through the leader of their deputation, His Excellency invited other members of the deputations to express their views.

SET UP A TRIBUNAL.

There was general agreement as to the seriousness of the situation and the desirability of finding action appropriate to its termination. There was, however, some divergence of opinion as to the form that action should take and the direction it should take. It was agreed that if intimidation existed it should be stopped and that mill operatives who were willing to work should not be obstructed or prevented. The attention of Government was drawn to certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code which, in the opinion of those making the suggestion, would be applicable to this please of the strike. There was an almost unanimous consensus of opinion that some form of tribunal was desirable to elucidate the various points upon which the public were not fully informed but the conference was not unanimous as to what questions should be decided by the tribunals or what form they should take.

ARE ADDITIONAL POWERS NECESSARY?

Concluding the day's proceedings His Excellency said that a summary and notes would be prepared and circulated to the members of the conference outlining the existing legislation which was appropriate to the various forms of action which had been suggested or what additional legislation would be necessary. His Excellency also pointed out the various tribulans that could be set up and outlined the terms of reference which he was advised could be given to such tribunals. His Excellency in conclusion said that he did not think it was necessary to say more until the conference had had an opportunity of studying the summary which would be sent to them and he therefore adjourned the meeting until Friday morning.

FALL IN ATTENDANCE OF MILL WORKERS

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VIGILANT PATROLLING

Owing to Mohurrum celebrations there was again a fall on Wednesday in the attendance of the mill workers. All the mills belonging to the Currimbhoy group were closed while some of the other mills too remained closed for want of sufficient men. Several cases of assaults were reported to the police on the blacklegs by the strikers on Tuesday evening. Two such cases were reported in the DeLisle Road section on Wednesday morning. As after the assaults the assailants run away it is very difficult for the police to arrest any man. On Wednesday, however, they arrested to men who will be placed before a Magistrate.

VIGILANT PATROLLING.

The police patrol in the mill area was more vigilant than every day owing to Mohurrum. The localities of mosques were particularly patrolled by the police lorries while at several places armed police were posted to meet any emergency.

Owing to the prolonged strike, some of the mills have given notice to their clerical staff intimating them that their services would not be required after the 31st of July.

'NOT A DEMOCRATIC WAY'

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HOW GOVERNOR'S ACTION IS LOOKED UPON IN SOME QUARTERS

BOMBAY, June 19.

The Economic Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

The question of outstanding interest is the suggestions made at today's Conference held under the auspices of His Excellency the Governor and the impression carried away by those who participated in the Conference. Apart from the merits of the suggestions made at the Conference the attitude taken by the head of the province has raised issues of constitutional importance. The responsibility for the peace and security of the province including the City is vested in the Government of Bombay as represented by His Excellency the Governor in Cabinet (to include both the Councillors and Ministers) and assisted by the Legislative Council. The responsibility for maintenance of peace and tranquility has been made a reserved subject. The Government, therefore, if it has not abdicated its functions should be in a position to form its own tentative conclusions as to whether the situation calls for resort to the machinery contemplated by the Trades Disputes Act or to any 'ad hoc' Committee to report on the economic or Communistic nature of the deadlock or to extraordinary action to put down intimidation, violence, etc.

NOT A DEMOCRATIC TEST.

Opinion in political circles is that while the Conference convened by His Excellency the Governor has the merit of bearing testimony to the interest shown by the head of the province in the deadlock in the Textile trade has the demerit of seeking to thrust on a Conference with no title to any authoritative expression of opinion the responsibility of giving a lead which is the exclusive privilege of the Legislature and the Executive only. In this connection stress is laid on the fact that while the Conference was representative of several interests still could not claim to satisfy the exacting requirements of a democratic test.

Thus, there is considerable dissatisfaction at the line of action taken by His Excellency the Governor as it is held that the Executive must alone decide for itself its duty to the community and do its task. The Executive must not abdicate its functions. It should not be open to it at the end of two months of a deadlock having such devastating effect on the industry and the community to say that it has an open mind as to whether the deadlock is economic or Communistic, whether the situation calls for a court of inquiry or an *ad hoc* committee, whether the strike is maintained by peaceful persuasion or intimidation, whether the situation calls for a policy of neutrality or active intervention in the shape of repressive legislation.

CORPORATION'S VIEW.

As far as can be ascertained, the suggestions made at the Conference fall under three main categories.

The delegation of the Bombay Corporation stood for a view of its own. The delegation consisted of Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Hussanally Rahimtulla. The delegation submitted an agreed statement which was read by Mr. Meyer Nissim. The statement, it is said, was to the effect that the delegation had no mandate from the Corporation and therefore had greater measure of responsibility in putting forward its views. The delegation's view was that there was a case for reference to an independent tribunal. Both the Girni Kamgar Union and the Mill-owners should be asked to agree to refer the issues to an independent tribunal.

STRIKERS' PEACEFUL BEHAVIOUR.

The delegates of the Bombay Corporation next placed on record their warm appreciation of the peaceful manner in which the large body of the strikers have conducted themselves although the strike has now continued for two months. Recently, however, there had been mention of cases of intimidation and violence. In opinion of the delegation, every worker who desired to exercise his right to work should receive the fullest protection of law. But that protection should be of a helpful nature and not of a punitive nature. In the meanwhile authorities should respect the rights of workers who were on strike as much as protect those workers who desired to work. At a later stage, it is understood that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta explained that peaceful picketing was an elementary right and that any resort to coercive action would not only defeat its purpose but also rouse united public opposition. Mr. Hussanally Rahimtoola, it is said, expressed the view that where intimidation did take place, it must be put down.

"CALL FOR FIRM ACTION."

Mr. Winterbotham, the Presdent of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce said that the Chamber expressed the view that the strike was undoubtedly a Communistic menace and maintained by violence and intimidation and that firm action was called for.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, it is said, drew attention to the demand made by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that there should be an *ad ohc* Commitee of Inquiry to report on the main fact as to whether the strike was economic or Communistic as then alone one could decide on the method of dealing with the situation.

AS SHERIFF SEES IT.

Sir Reginald Spence, Sheriff, stated his view, that he was neither anti-Labour nor anti-Trade Union. He was only anti-Communistic and the average citizen was anti-communistic.

Sir Ernest Jackson, the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway it is stated said that the Railways were not much affected by the strike and that they were confident of controlling their Labour and that he agreed more or less with the views expressed by Mr. Winterbotham.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, President of the East India Cotton Association, it is said, emphasised the need for dealing with the situation in a manner which will end the deadlock. He is also reported to have suggested for serious consideration by the Executive as to whether the facts brought to the notice of the Executive justified any measures for prohibition of picketings as now praetised. One course of action would be to have recourse to section 144 of Indian Penal Code.

Thus, three courses suggested to the Government are:—

(1) To restore status quo as on 24th April by ordering an enquiry on issues outstanding on that day and to maintain a policy of impartiality.

(2) To order an "ad hoc" inquiry as to whether the strike is Communistic or economic and

(3) To take strong measures.—Free Press.

STRIKE & CITIZENS

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST SHERIFF'S MEETING

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir—I am sending you herewith a copy of the letter which I have addressed to the Sheriff of Bombay in connection with the proposed meeting of the citizens of Bombay regarding the mill strike.—Yours etc.,

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.

Kambala Road, Kambala Hill, Bombay, June 19.

Kambala Road,
Kambala Hill.
Bombay, 19th June 1929.

From

Purshottam Trikamdas, Esq. Barrister-at-Law,

To

Sir Reginald Spence,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir,

I understand from the papers that you have received a requisition from some persons to call a citizens' public meeting in connection with the Mill Strike. I also understand that the main object of the intended meeting is to assure the Government of the support of the citizens in any repressive measures they might choose to adopt to break the strike. I also understand that it is proposed to pass resolutions condemning the strike and also Communism.

So far as I am aware no meeting of citizens can be called unless there is unanimity on the resolution intended to be passed at such meeting. The object of and the resolutions proposed to be put before the meeting may prejudice the issue between the strikers and the capitalists and can only serve the cause of the latter who I understand are the chief requisitionists. I beg to bring to your notice the fact that there can be no unanimity on the above questions and any attempt to commit the citizens of Bombay on the above questions in the manner desired by the requisitionists will meet with very strong opposition. I have discussed the matter with some friends and have come to the conclusion that there is a large mass of public opinion which will resent and oppose the calling of the meeting and the resolutions proposed. Under the circumstances may I suggest that no meeting should be called?

In case you persist in calling the meeting, may I draw your attention to the fact that the right of choosing the president belongs to the meeting itself and any attempt to foist Sir Purshottamdas or any other person as chairman will be stoutly opposed.

I also want you to note that in case the meeting is called my friends and myself intend to attend the meeting and desire an opportunity to place our point of view before the meeting.

In conclusion may I draw your attention to the fact that in the face of thousands of unemployed workmen a meeting of this kind is likely to provoke a breach of the peace. I do not think that you should invite such breach of the peace by calling this meeting, and the responsibility will be entirely yours in case anything untoward happens.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.

QUAKER BRIDE OF JOHN BIRGHT

—:o:—

Passionate love of a fighting Politician

Three men in the modern history of Great Britain have earned the popular title of "Honest John."

Not long ago there was John Burns, the working engineer who became a Cabinet Minister; Lord Morley, as John Morley, was a stalwart of Radicalism; and a few years earlier the name of John Bright was on everyone's lips. If the public memory were longer than it is, he would be honoured everywhere to-day as the doughty champion of democracy, who fought untiringly to give the working-man access to the ballot-box on level terms with the well-to-do.

In his lifetime Bright had his enemies, as since his death he has had his implacable critics. But none has ventured to call in question that purity of purpose and high disinterestedness which his contemporaries linked with his name.

Honest he was in the essential fibre of his character, honest in business, honest in politics, honest in the transactions of love.

NO LANGUID LOVER.

Yet no languid lover, no passionless Puritan. One whose disciplined ardours could make music in a woman's heart.

By birth and upbringing, and later by reasoned conviction, John Bright was a Quaker, a devout member of the religious body known then and now, as the Society of Friends. The son of strict Quaker parents, he had attended a Quaker school where, in the rough fashion of times, obedience to authority was enforced with many stripes.

The rules of the Quakers, at that period, sternly forbade marriage outside the ranks of their own narrow communion. A sister of Bright's, Priscilla, was expelled with contumely from the company of the "Friends" because she wedded a "stranger" belonging to some other Christian sect.

John was more fortunate. Pretty Elizabeth Priestman was a Quaker girl, modest of mien, strict in her observances, a never-failing attendant at the meetings of the "FrienKds." He was lucky, too, in having two sisters, Priscilla and Sophia, friends of Elizabeth, to perform the office of introduction, not lightly to be dispensed with in the case of a Puritan maid.

"JUST SUIT THEE."

The real stuff of Puritanism was in John Bright, its unbending morality, its scorn of light pleasures and empty frivolities. But he was no anchorite. So long as passion was pure, devoted to a single object, contemplating no end save honourable marriage, he saw in it no sin. Thus writes Charles Pilley in "Sunday Chronicle."

A distinctive mark of Quakerism was the use of the pronouns "thou" and "thee" in their every-day converse. "Come here, John," cried the sisters, leading forward the blushing Elizabeth, "we've someone who'll just suit thee." At a Quaker meeting, too, with the grave elders grouped around!

If the phrase were less worn with use, one would be tempted to say that it was a case of love at first sight. Cynics may choose rather to infer that since John dare not look outside the Quaker circle for a bride, he was not unlikely to love at sight any pretty girl in a Quaker bonnet.

The parents on both sides rejoiced. The bridegroom was in his twenty-eighth year, upright, handsome, prospering in his father's cotton-mill at Rochdale.

A year or two younger, Elizabeth Priestman was a girl of vivacious temperament, demure, perhaps, in outward seeming, but never dull, a lover of lively conversation, not vain, but with a proper pride in dress and looks, stopping short of sinful levity, but going all the distance necessary to capture the rivet the affection of an honest, God-fearing young man.

The Quakers had no formal marriage ceremony, no clergy, no fixed rites. On a November morning, at the Friends' Meeting House, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, John Bright and Elizabeth Priestman solemnly took each other for man and wife "in the sight of the congregation." As binding as the most ornate marriage ritual. As informal as Gretna Green.

CHAMPION OF THE POOR.

For their honeymoon they went to the Lake District. Though already immersed in politics, his sword flashed in the fight for freedom, his breast astir with sympathy for the starving masses crushed by the iron pressure of the hated Corn Laws, John Bright, the Quaker zealot, the Radical henchman, for a space forgot the world and its woes in the arms of the woman he loved—till Sabbath morn, when of course they were Quakers still.

Followed a year of unclouded happiness. In the sturdy religion of Bright there was nothing of the apathy towards this world's affairs which sometimes results from a deep assurance of life immortal.

As a cotton-spinner he was shrewd, practical, successful. Never did he mock the miseries of the poor then acute beyond description, by pious promises of heavenly banquets by-and-by.

He burned to redress their wrongs, to tear down the Corn Laws and reduce the price of bread, to succour the starving, to Christianise his country's laws.

FATE'S CRUEL STROKE.

In these aspirations, growing stronger with each passing day, he had no more ardent sympathiser than his young wife. She shared his every dream, echoed his every prayer.

Then came the bolt of tragedy, swift, annihilating. The birth of a baby girl, Helen, cost the young mother her life. Twelve months of unspoilt bliss, then stroke of Fate so cruel than in his secret soul John Bright must have been tempted to doubt the mercy of God.

Friends feared for his reason. Momentarily, even the consolations of religion failed. Hardly could he bear to look upon his baby daughter, the innocent cause of a calamity so crushing. Like a man in a trance he went about his business as if always he had one vision before his eyes, the picture of a bright-eyed Quaker lass who, as Sophia Bright and her sister had predicted, "just suited him"—that is to say, of a woman he had loved with all the passion and sincerity which his nature knew.

Among his closest friends guarding his every step in the darkness of this time, was Richard Cobden, another ardent Radical politician, though as yet little known to the public. A link between them was their common hatred of the Corn Laws which, by artificially raising the price of imported flour, perpetuated the hunger of the poor.

"When the first paroxysm of your grief is past" I would advise you to come with me, and we will never rest until the Corn Laws are repealed," said Cobden.

RECONCILED TO LIFE.

The summons of friendship was obeyed. Thus were laid the foundation of the Anti-Corn Law League, whose labours culminated in the abolition of the corn duty by Sir Robert Peel, and the axiom, accepted to-day by all parties in the State, that the bread of the people shall be as untaxed as the air they breathe.

Did this strenuous work furnish an anodyne for the pain that was at the heart of John Bright?

Or was it little Helen, the child John Bright had grown to love, who worked the miracle? Often he wrote to his sisters that her baby charm had by slow degrees reconciled him to life, that his sorrow had lost its first sharp edge, that there was love and beauty yet to live for beneath heaven's blue skies.

Mingled with the radiant memory of his first marriage, blended with the sorrow which time could never wholly assuage was the yearning for womanly comradeship. Love, as Bright had known it, had been wholly sweet, utterly satisfying. He craved its comfort still.

HIS SECOND BRIDE.

Six years he remained a widower. Immersed in politics, he had given his business at Rochdale less attention than it needed, and the fact that his second bride, Margaret Leatham, was a woman with a considerable fortune was no disadvantage to his worldly state.

Not that it was a mercenary match. In the person of his first

(Continued in column 5).

(Continued from column 7).

wife Bright had learned to venerate womanhood too deeply for that. On both sides there was genuine affection.

Seven children were born to them. The home joys, wherein honest John delighted more than in any of life's profaner pleasures were his in full measure now.

Eleven years he survived his second wife.

While she lived their happiness was undimmed, albeit she knew none better, that another name than hers was graven indelibly on the tablets of his heart.

LL. G. TO BE DICTATOR IN COMMONS?

—:o:—

MR. CLYNES RIDICULES CLAIMS

THE LABOUR PROGRAMME

LONDON, June 19.

Rugby.—The Home Secretary, Mr. Clynes, in a speech last night, said that Labour in office without power because it was the strongest party in Parliament afforded a picture for speculation and interest. He ridiculed the claims of Mr. Lloyd George to be the House of Commons dictator. Referring to the Government's policy he said all problems relating to slums, housing, employment, transport and trade development would be approached only from the angle of Socialist doctrine. State action was instrument for securing social and economic advance. The Labour Government would not be deterred by the use of ugly names, nor would be influenced by partisan considerations. If given an opportunity, it would work for and develop the Empire on Commonwealth lines.—B.O.W.

DOCTOR ATTACKED BY WOMAN WITH KNIFE

"SHE THOUGHT I HAD CAST A SPELL OVER HER"

SURGERY STRUGGLE.

A London doctor described to an "Evening News" correspondent a fight with a woman who attacked him in his surgery with a knife.

He is Dr Stanley Owen, of Higham Hill, Walthamstow.

"I had a few very exciting moments," he said, "and I am lucky to have escaped with only a cut on the wrist.

"I was in the surgery last night when there was a knock at the door. I was sitting comfortably in my armchair, and I called out 'Come in.'

"When I looked round I saw a woman, about 30, had entered the surgery and was staring fixedly at me.

"I was about to ask her what I could do for her when without any warning she flourished a long knife and rushed towards me.

"The attack was so sudden that I was unable to jump to my feet.

"THE GLINT OF STEEL."

"In a second the woman was leaning over me and I could see the glint of steel as the knife came towards me.

"Fortunately I was able to deflect the woman's arm as she brought the knife down.

"The point of the blade missed my body, but cut my right wrist."

Before the woman could raise the knife again Dr. Owen caught her arm and forced her into a chair.

"She was calling out something incoherently," he said.

Police were sent for and the woman was taken to hospital.

"About six years ago," Dr. Owen explained, "this woman had been treated by me and I believe that recently she was under the impression that I had cast a spell over her.

"She said something about this when she raised the knife in the surgery."

—:o:—

PEDALLING ROUND GLOBE

TWO CAWNPORE YOUTHS' VENTURE

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Shrikrishna Barq, a scholar in Persian language and Pearylall Awasthi, a musician, who left Cawnpore on May 16 on a world cycle tour reached Calcutta this afternoon from Hooghly. Interviewed they narrated the thrilling story of their encounter with a dacoit gang at midnight near Arrah.

The tourists intend to cover 62,000 miles by cycle in 16 years, travelling 30 miles a day, excluding a seavoyage of 30,000 miles. They have covered 735 miles now. The object of their tour is to explore different places of interest in the world. They will stay at Calcutta till the week-end when they will start for Madras via Cuttack.—A. P.

MR. KOTHARI VISITS JAMNAGAR

—:o:—

YOUTH CONFERENCES IN KATHIAWAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, June 16.

During the absence of Mr. Hirabhai Manibhai Mehta the General Secretary, Nawanagar State, who has accompanied His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb to England in May last, Sheth Pestonji Merwanji Karanjia is appointed to look after the Departments of the State in his charge. The appointment is, it is learnt, honorary. When the General Secretary returns, Sheth Pestonji Merwanji, it is reported, will work as the Financial Secretary to His Highness.

MR. KOTHARI'S VISIT

Mr. Manilal Kothari came to Jamnagar from Wadhwan to inquire about Mr. Lavanprasad, who is in trouble in connection with his application about monopolies and had a long and satisfactory interview with the Political Secretary. It is understood that the authorities here are awaiting instructions from His Highness, which are expected in a day or two.

Mr. Kothari addressed a public meeting held in the Wellingdon Crescent on Saturday night under the presidentship of Mr. Gordhandas Morarji Vakil, a leading pleader. Mr. Kothari dwelt on the present situation as regards Mr. Lavanprasad the Monopolies, and the Butler Committee report, and expressed his full faith in getting justice from the Maharaja Jam Saheb Bahadur. Mr. Kothari left for Wadhwan on Sunday morning.

LECTURES.

Three lectures on Gujrati Literature, Life and Vision were delivered by Mr. Chandrashanker Narbadashanker Pandya of Bombay under the auspices of the Jamnagar Literary Society, Mr. Gokulbhai. B. Desai Revenue Secretary of Jamnagar presiding.

YOUTH CONFERENCE.

Some influential youths of Kathiawad desire holding a Youth Conference, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhiji and Sardar Valabhbhai Patel, and they hold their first meeting this evening at Wadhwan to discuss certain questions preliminary to holding the Conference.

The organizers of the First Youth Conference, that could not be held at Morvi owing to several reasons have announced their intention of holding it on or about the Dewali holidays.

It is to be hoped wiser counsels will prevail and the youths of Kathiawad will combine to work together on one common platform in the interests of the Province.

GOLMURI STRIKERS HOLD ON PEACEFULLY

RELIEF WORK STARTED

—:o:—

GOLMURI, June 18.

To-day is the 73rd day of the Tinplate strike. Yesterday, five mass meetings were held at different centres at Golmuri. Batches of Volunteers have been organised for peaceful picketting, collection of funds for relief work, and for propaganda against the purchase of Burmah Oil Company's oils. The strikers were exhorted to hold on until an honourable settlement is arrived at. The boycott propaganda against Burmah Oil Co's oils has been started vigorously, and the purchase of Standard Oil Co's oils is advocated.

RELIEF COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jamshedpur held this evening, it was decided to form a Relief Committee for rendering help to the strikers' families, and for propaganda work. The Union is distributing relief doles regularly to all needy strikers. Public financial support for relief purposes is urgently needed. Cables have also been sent to foreign Unions for further help.—Free Press.

DISASTER TO "CITY OF OTTAWA"

FIRST FATAL ACCIDENT ON IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

LONDON, June 19.

Rugby.—The disaster which befell the Imperial Airways liner yesterday when on the London-Zurich daily service it came down in the Channel and seven passengers lost their lives is the first fatal accident which has occurred on the Imperial Airways services in flying three million eight hundred thousand miles, and conveying over 99,000 passengers. The cause of the accident will be closely examined. It is believed that something exceptional happened, and it is recalled that when three years ago a similar machine made a forced landing much farther off the shore no lives were lost, though passengers had to wait 15 minutes before being rescued. The said damage done to the air liner "City of Ottawa" involved in yesterday's accident suggests that she struck water with a sharp force at an awkward angle.—B. O.W.

FOREIGN SECRETRAY'S SPEECH

A FULLER REPORT

RUGBY, June 19

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, proposed the toast of General Dawes, the new American Ambassador, at the Pilgrims Dinner this evening. Extending to Gen. Dawes a very sincere and cordial welcome he recalled that both in the stressful days of the war and in the anxious times that followed Gen. Dawes played a distinguished personal part. "It is no exaggeration to suggest that your name linked so closely as it is with one of the Major pieces of postwar constructive effort in Europe, is a familiar and highly respected one both in this country and on the Continent." Mr. Henderson continued:

"To-day, Sir you come into our midst as the Ambassador of a great and friendly neighbour. Your nation played an important part in the struggle for freedom and it is destined, I believe, to play a vital part in the cause of peace by leading the nations to have reliance not on force but upon moral right and international law. The democracies which you and we represent marched side by side in comradeship through a long period. There subsists between them, I confidently assert, a mutual trust, well-founded respect and community of aim that are essential ingredients of a real friendship and helpful cooperation. They are animated by common ideals of peace and human wellbeing. They are at one in their desire to eliminate war from international relationships and to translate powerful popular sentiment on peace into practeal measures for peace.

We desire that peace shall endure not merely as a condition representing the absence of war, but as a system of human relationships represented by active co-operation between nations.

I hope and believe that our respective countries are inspired by true comradeship of peace and that both are anxious to join with other nations in the new and concerted effort, and successful effort, to reach the goal of definite disarmament. The world needs disarmament. Peoples yearn for it. Government would welcome it. There is now new hope and new strength in the hearts of peoples of the world. They believe that the time for action is here. They await anxiously for results. They look to their Governments resolutely to grapple with difficulties and carry them onward and upward to the tableland of peace, friendship and co-operation towards which they have been struggling through long generations."

In conclusion Henderson expressed hope that Gen. Dawes stay in England might be profitable to the supreme cause of Anglo-American understanding and international peace and co-operation.—B. O. W.

MAWSON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

—:o:—

DISCOVERY" SAILS FROM LONDON ON AUG. 1

LONDON, June 19

Rugby—The Mawson antarctic expedition ship discovery has now moved into Black Wall dry dock, London, where she will be fitted with echosounding gear for measuring the depths of the ocean. It is expected that she will leave the dry dock, next Thursday, and will then be berthed in the East India dock where she will take on board stores and equipment for the expedition. The Discovery" is due to sail from London on August 1st under the command of Captain Davies, Director of investigation in the Marine Department of the Australian Commonwealth Government, on two years' expedition of research. Sir Douglas Mawson leader of the expedition to the Antaretic and several members of the scientific staff will join the "Discovery" at Cape Town.—B. O. W.

JUDGE BANGS HIS FIST

—:o:—

£100 COSTS IN A DISPUTE OVER 20S.

—:o:—

"This is a scandalous case," remarked Judge Crawford at Edmond County Court, at banging his fist on his desk.

"Costs amounting to nearly £100 have been incurred all for a sum of 10s. It is a great pity that counsel and solicitors on both sides could not have put their heads together, and by the exercise of a little common sense have come to a settlement.

"By so doing they would have avoided a tremendous waste of public time and public money, and also money belonging to the plaintiffs and the defendants."

A garage proprietor claimed £2 as rent from a car owner, who refused to pay more than 30s. Eventually the garage proprietor detained the car, the result being that the owner brought an action for its return.

The judge ordered the return of the car, but made no order as to rent.

THE LATE MR. B. F. MADON

—:o:—

Great Indian Financial and Currency Expert

Death took place of Mr. Bejonji Furdoonji Madon, the well-known Parsi citizen, at his residence at Dubash Bungalow, Napean Sea Road, Bombay, early on Wednesday morning at the premature age of 56. The late Mr. Madon was connected with several local Banking and business concerns and mainly with Messrs. Tata Sons, and was acknowledged in financial circles as an expert on questions of exchange, currency and finance. He was suffering from heart trouble and was bed-ridden for the past fortnight. On Tuesday he showed symptoms of getting worse and died of heart-failure the next morning. He leaves behind him his wife and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The funeral ceremony took place at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

SELF-MADE MAN.

Behind the distinguished career of the late Mr. Madon is the story of a man who rose from sheer poverty to fame and name. Born in a poor but respectable family he lost his father while he was yet a schoolboy. He was brought up in poverty and finished his education in Bombay. He obtained service as a teacher in the J. N. Petit Orphanage and struggled there for two years. He then joined Messrs. Tata Sons and associated himself with that firm till his death—for nearly 30 years.

By merit acquired by hard and conscientious work he rose to be the trusted lieutenant of Mr. R. D. Tata and when a separate department under the name and style of Messrs. R. D. Tata and Sons was established the late Mr. Madon became its Director. On behalf of the firm of Tata's Mr. Madon travelled all over the world including China, Japan, England, France and America, to establish business connections with firms in those countries.

In Bombay the late Mr. Madon was connected with several Banking institutions. He was the Acting Chairman of the Union Bank of India, Chairman of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, one of the members of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, Director of the Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Swadeshi Mills and Tata Mills. Lately when the Prabhat Mills was revived he became its Managing Director.

GREAT FINANCIAL AUTHORITY

The late Mr. Madon was a prominent member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and was recognised as an expert by the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce. In financial circles he was considered as an authority on all questions relating to exchange, currency and finance. The fame acquired by him in this connection was chiefly responsible for his name being included in the personnel of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee announced very recently. Mr. Madon, however, did not live to lend his distinguished and valuable services to that body.

Mr. Madon took a leading part in the Commercial Congress held recently at Calcutta and also carried on a veritable crusade against the 1-6 exchange ratio. He was well fortified with facts and figures and even Sir Basil Blackett regarded him as the most formidable foe who fought against the 18d. ratio. In connection with the exchange controversy the late Mr. Madon was being consulted by practically all citizens who had anything to do with the subject and was the brain of the agitation against the 18d. ratio.

Although Mr. Madon kept away from the public platfrom he was always ready to give his help to any public cause. He was very charitably inclined and was supporting a large family and many poor people.

Mr. Madon leaves behind him a widow. The funeral took place last evening and was very largely attended testifying to the popularity of the deceased among the members of all communities.

FINANCE MEMBER'S TRIBUTE

—:o:—

The Honourable Finance Member of the Government of India, Sir George Schuster, was officially represented by Mr. Kelly, Deputy Controller of Currency and Sir George had also sent a wreath. In a feeling letter to Mrs. Madon on behalf Sir George Mr. Kelly stated the loss was not only Bombay's but of the whole country. In Mr. Madon they had lost one of the most distinguished students of public finance and economics. Among public bodies represented at the funeral were Indian Merchants Chamber by Mr. L. R. Tairsee and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce which was represented by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.—Free Press.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

June 19.

Shwedagon, Russell, Rangoon.
Garbeta, Gill, Akyab.
Havildar, Maclean, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 19.

Kuroa, Bannehr, Durban.
Bandra, Denbrook, Busreh.
Sarvistan, Struth, Aden.
America, Anderson, Calcutta.

LOADING.

June 19.

Steamer Chalsla for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Dara for Calcutta.
Steamer Clan Macbride for Dunkirk.
Steamer Naldera for Sydney.
Steamer Mooltan for London.
Steamer Naringa for Karachi.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Co's steamer Shwedagon arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S.S Garbeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garbeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a cargo of rice.

S S Havildar:—The T M Co's steamer Havildar arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Sarvistan:—The M K Khalili's steamer Sarvistan sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S America:—The G T Co's steamer America sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Kuroa:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Kuroa sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana mail steamer Aquileia sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

NEW NATIONALIST PARTY IN MADRAS

MR. V. NAIDU ON ITS FORMATION

MADRAS, June 18.

In a statement to the press Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu says:—The actual formation of the new Madras Nationalist Party indicated in his recent speech would take place only at a conference in January next after the Lahore Congress. Meanwhile vigorous propaganda will be carried in favour of acceptance of office. As a Congressman Mr. Naidu considers it his duty to place his case before the Congress Committee before he actually revolts and puts candidates against Congress nominees in the coming election.—A. P.

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PHTHISIS

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Tel. Ad. Hillsway, DEOGHAR

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Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

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DISPEL that 'morning biliousness' and depression! Keep your liver healthy with a sparkling morning glass of Kutnow's Powder. This famous effervescent saline reproduces the essential health-giving properties of the Carlsbad mineral Springs.

Kutnow's Powder is Nature's ideal tonic and corrective for a sluggish liver and for removing the baneful effects of a tropical climate on the blood. It's gentle laxative action regulates elimination without purgation.

Take Kutnow's Powder as a daily tonic to cleanse the kidneys, banish constipation, restore appetite and purify the blood. Kutnow's is invaluable for expelling the uric acid poisons which cause Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout and kindred ailments.

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What the People Say

INJUSTICES ON THE INDIAN RAILWAYS

WHAT VIVEKANANDA TAUGHT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A few days ago a student of the Agricultural College complained in your paper about the injustice meted out to him at the Victoria Terminus station by the soldiers of the Warwickshire Regiment. The authorities of the G. I. P. Railway could not help this unfortunate passenger. The British "Tommies" made their presence considerably felt in the compartment by throwing out the luggage of the student.

Referring to the treatment or injustice and racial partiality, one often comes across, while travelling on Indian Railways the student exasperatedly asks. "Is this never going to end?" No, this will never end until we assert ourselves. Did not Gandhiji write the other day that to assert our self-respect is a very first step towards Swaraj. It is a shame of our nation that the greatest amongst us are subject to humiliation and injustice in the railways. The readers of the Life of Swami Vivekanand may remember how Swamiji one day snubbed a ticket inspector who addressed one amongst his party as "tum." Vivekanand one day happened to travel by railway with two military officers. The attention of the military officers was naturally centered round the Swamiji sitting in front of them. They, taking the Swamiji to be an ordinary Sadhu, began to criticise him in the most offensive language, thinking that Swamiji was ignorant of English. When the train halted at the next station Vivekanand asked the station master, in clear English accents, to fetch a glass of water for him. The two military officers hearing the words of the Swamiji, were for a time dumb-founded knowing that the Sadhu in front of them understood every syllable of the conversation passed between them. In an apologetic manner they asked Swamiji "When we were criticing you in our language which you understood why did you not protest?" Swamiji replied in a calm voice, "this is not the first time that I came across fools like you."

Hearing these words the English spirit in them awoke and the two Sahibs were out for a fight. Swamiji is known to all—was a man of steel-frame and was an athlete from his youth. He cheerfully took up the challenge, "the habit of the monk slipped away from him and the armour of the warrior stood revealed." The soldiers awfully frightened at him thought discretion the better part of valour and made sufficient amends by tendering him a handsome apology. But how many there are amongst us—I mean our leaders—who can show the same amount of courage as Vivekanand? Alas! We have a very few. Vivekanand knew the inherent weakness and loss of courage amongst us. When all of our leaders are busily engaged in National reconstruction and the Nation-making he was the only one who prescribed Man-making education for our youths. "Our young men must be strong first of all", he thundered, "religion will come afterwards. Be strong my young friends, that is my advice to you. You will be nearer to heaven through football than through the study of Gita. Bold words are these. I have to say them. I love you. I know where the shoe pinches. I have got a little experience. You will understand the Gita better with bices muscles a little stronger. You will understand the mighty genius and the mighty strength of Krishna better with a little of strong blood in you. You will understand the Upanishads better and the story of the Atman when your body stands firm upon your feet and you feel yourselves as men. .....You talk of reforms, of ideals, and all these for the last hundred years and when it comes to practice, you are not to be found anywhere... ..., What is the cause? Is it that you do not know? You know too much. The only cause is that you are weak, weak, weak, your body is weak, your mind is weak. You have no faith in yourselves! Centuries and centuries, thousand years of crushing tyranny of caste and kings and foreigners and your own people have taken out all strength from you, my brethren! Like the trodden-down, and broken, and backboneless worms you are!

Who will give us strength? Let me tell you, strength, strength strength, is what we want. And the first step in getting strength is to uphold the Upanishads and believe that I am the soul..... I wish that faith would come unto each of you; and every one of you would stand up a gigantic intellect, a world-mover, a giant, an infinite god in every respect: that is what I want you to become."

Not one amongst our living or departed leaders ever tried to put such a stress on the Gospel of strength for our youths as Vivekanand did.—Yours, etc.,

LAXMAN K. MEDHEKAR.

June 16.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the resolution which Mrs. Sulochanaba Hudlikar is going to move at the ensuing meeting of the Senate of the Indian Women's University, I would like to draw the attention of all educationists to the following points. The Indian Women's University is an institution especially suited to the needs and requirements of girls and the two most important points that distinguish it from other universities are the instruction through the mother-tongue and introduction of various useful subjects like domestic economy and hygiene in the curricula. In spite of all this, the Indian Women's University has failed so far to attract a large number of students to its colleges and some very influential educationists are still opposed to it. In my opinion, this unpopularity and hesitation may be traced to the following causes.

(1) The Women's University makes it impossible to have co-educational institutions. Especially between the ages of about 10 and 16 or 18, a healthy rivalry and comradeship between boys and girls would tend to make our social life very much healthier and there would be a natural and unprejudiced mixing between boys and girls.

(2) Although a girl has later on to be a wife and a mother as a general rule, these may "not" be her main functions in life. She may quite legitimately aspire to be a normal citizen first and a woman, wife and mother afterwards. In fact, as soon as we get out of the joint family system and consider a small middle-class family, the woman can, if she will, devote her attention seriously to other spheres of life outside her home and children. I have seen a number of homes both in Europe and in India, where looking after the creature comforts of the husband and two or three children was 'not' the main business of the woman. She may be a social worker, she may be in business or she may even be a serious student. Here in India, we really are making too much of the "wife and mother" side of woman and too little of the human side. I repeat that a woman who has a husband and gets say three or four children dduring the course of her married life, and these too at reasonable intervals, can easily get time to do important things outside her home. Naturally, the technique of our family life, the art of life, will have to be changed considerably.

Now the Indian Women's University has made provision for the teaching of such essential subjects as domestic economy and hygiene and also accepted the principle of instruction through the mother-tongue. The Senate must guard themselves against going to the other extreme and making the University a training institute for wives and mothers. In all modern countries marriage has ceased to be the only respectable means of livelihood for women. Girls and boys have got to learn some profession and more often than not, the wives have to earn their share of the money along with the husband. Some enthusiasts apparently want to keep wifehood and motherhood as the only profession open to girls. (Even in that case, subjects like sexology will have to be introduced into the College courses, which I am afraid, they will not be prepared to do.) I think that that will be a suicidal policy for the University to follow. Let the girls get all the necessary training for their future home life but let them also get something that will be useful to them in their other spheres of life. It is quite possible that a large number of girls may not consider the home as the more important sphere, and I personally would quite agree with them.

The Indian Women's University in addition to making arrangements for the teaching of domestic sciences, should also make arrangements for the development of the faculties of reasoning and judgement by introducing into its curricula the special study of even difficult subjects. The tendency to make things as easy as possible, does not really go towards raising an institution in the eyes of the public. I would therefore suggest the introduction of Honours courses into the colleges of the University. This would leave scope for all those girls, who do not, for various causes, desire to make motherhood their sole aim in life.

Yours etc.

Poona, June 13. D. D. KARVE.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I hear that it has been decided by the Directors of our Stock Exchange to call a general meeting of the brokers of the Share Bazaar and to submit to them the question whether or not to open the market for forward business whilst the strike continues. It is a known fact that there is a preponderating bearish majority among the brokers themselves. Are the directors justified in thus shirking their responsibility and leaving the public to the mercy of interested parties? Why has the board of Directors been appointed? Not to show the white feather at a trying moment or to avoid responsibility of initiation of prompt and firm action thus to relentlessly consign the public to the mercy of an interested clique of jobbers and brokers at a most critical juncture. And what course can be so easy and withal so effective as an adjournment of the market "sine die" till the strike question has been settled once for all? The Directors are vested with the necessary powers under Government Act, and let us hope that they will make the best and fullest use of it so long as the present crisis endures and thus give the public a proof of their ability and efficiency to discharge the onerous duties consigned to their care,—Yours, etc.,

A. SHAREHOLDER.

THE MATUNGA MEETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the report of the proceedings of a protest meeting against Mr. Lester Hutchinson's arrest appearing in to-day's issue of your paper, I have to state that the proceedings of the said meeting are not reported correctly. I was one of those present at the meeting and when Mr. Ranadive began an attack on the National leaders and went to the extent of saying that Pandit Motilal Nehru knew about the arrest of the Labour leaders beforehand, there was a huge uproar and the audience did not want to hear any further Mr. Ranadive's speech. The president could not conduct the meeting and dissolved it. Amongst the audience the majority was not in favour of passing the resolution moved at the meeting by Mr. Deshpande. After many of the audience had gone, the president again began the meeting and put the resolution to the vote. The resolution was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Balakrishnan who opposed the resolution, clearly stated that Mr. Hutchinson is not a friend of India as from the time he landed in India he was carrying on propaganda against the Indian National leaders and Khadi and Swadeshi movements,—Yours, etc.,

N. KRISHNA IYER.

INDIAN PRINCES AND THE BUTLER REPORT

(Continued from page 6).

mount, they make a bare-faced attempt to gild the chains of the Princes, by cynically adding "on paramountcy and paramountcy alone can the States rely for their preservation through generations that are to come. Through paramountcy is pushed aside the danger of destruction or annexation." It is for the Princes to say whether they are willing to remain gilded slaves of this paramountcy which must always remain paramount, or whether they will play an honourable and useful part in free Federal India. It is significant that the Maharaja of Patiala in his letter of the 22nd of May to his brother Princes does not particularly refer to this matter.

MISCHIEVOUS RECOMMENDATION.

But easily the most mischievous recommendation of the Butler Committee is "In view of the historical nature of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes, the latter should not be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new Government in British India responsible to an Indian Legislature." As a corollary to this, the Committee advise, "that in future the Viceroy—not the Governor-General as at present—should be the Agent for the Crown in all dealings with the Indian States." Significantly enough, the Maharaja of Patiala hails this recommendation with warm approval. He goes one step further, however, and suggests that the Princes should ask that the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes be consulted in all important matters dealing with States in place of Executive Council. This pathetic faith of the Maharaja of Patiala and of those Princes who think with him, in British Viceroys and Officers as evidenced by their obvious approval of the recommendation of the Butler Committee to keep out Indians from the Political Departments in spite of Lord Reading's letter to the Nizam of Hyderabad quoted with the approval by the Butler Committee, and this wholly undeserved distrust of their own countrymen who will form the future Government of India, would be amusing were it not so tragic. I shall only tell the Princes that they will find their best friends among their own countrymen whether in British India or in their own States. I desire only to add that the recommendation of the Butler Committee regarding the future relationship of British India and the Indian States is historically inaccurate, politically unsound, and is calculated if accepted, to perpetuate the slavery of the Princes and the Indian people alike.

I would, therefore, respectfully invite the Indian Princes to take their rightful place as constitutional rulers of their own States and as having a right to a dignified and honourable share in the rule of Federal India as a whole. The future is with them, as constitutional monarchs, and as citizens of Free India. They have no other future.

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MONUMENTAL RESEARCHES OF PROFESSOR PAVLOV

—:o:—

Startling Physiological Discoveries

A scientific correspondent writing in the "Manchester Guardian" says:—

Professor I. P. Pavlov is remarkable among the personalities of modern science. His reputation as a physiologist was made forty years ago, when he elucidated the main principles of the modern theory of the physiology of digestion. He succeeded in this great investigation and in his earlier work on the circulation of the blood because, among other reasons, he insisted on the preservation of the comfort of the animal during experimentation. Observation caused Pavlov to regard freedom from pain as one of the chief conditions of success in physiological investigation. When the Prince of Oldenburg founded the Institute of Experimental Medicine in Petrograd in 1891, Pavlov had the opportunity of designing a special laboratory and hospital in the Institute, where his principles of minimum pain to the animal could be practised. This was the first laboratory of its kind in the world.

In his early experiments on the circulation of the blood Pavlov minimised pain rather by extreme surgical skill than by special technique. His operations on the veins were so swift tha tthe dog scarcely noticed them. One dog used to jump on to its stand voluntarily day by day to have tubes placed in its vems to measure the blood pressure. The whole operation was performed so quickly that the dog scarcely noticed it. Extreme operative skill also enabled Pavlov to prove experimentally that certain nerves controlled the glands secreting the digestive juices into the stomach.

Though he had made remarkable discoveries by minimisation he decided to eliminate pain completely, if possible. He devised preliminary operations from which the animal could recover completely before the experiment. Consequently, in the experiment proper the animal was free from pain.

Pavlov received the Nobel Prize for his researches on digestion as long ago as 1904. He is now additionally famous for other researches, the celebrated investigations on the activities of the higher parts of the brain, by his method of "conditioned reflexes." Though this sounds very different from his early work, it arose naturally out of (1) his work on the digestive glands, (2) his conception of the necessity for painless experimentation. It is evident that if pain upsets the normal physiology of stomach, it must upset the normal physiology or the brain incomparably more. Evidently, experiments on the brain require to be painless and, as he discovered later, have to be extremely carefully controlled. In the end he had to build a special laboratory in which dogs to be experemented on could be free from the disturbances of the presence of the experimenter, of sounds, even of rays of sunshine slowly moving across the floor as the sun declined.

The connection between the brain and the digestion arose out of the phenomena of mouth and stomach "watering." When a dog or a human sees or smells food, or even hears the footsteps of the maid bringing in the soup, its mouth usually "waters." A dog into whose mouth food is placed immediately salivates and begins to chew. The reaction can be construed as a reflex started by chemical effect of the food on the surface of the mouth; a message follows along a nervous path from this surface to the muscles of the Jaw. But how about the dog that salivates at the sound of the maid's step outside the door? Does not its mind intervene between the sound and interpret it for its jaw-muscles? We have no need to assume that it has a mind, says Pavlov. The sound effects the dog's ear. a message goes to the cortex and thence to the jaw-muscles. Why does the cortex send the message to the jaw-muscles? Only because on previous occasions the sound of the maid's step has been followed so quickly and regularly by chewing that the messages set up in the dog's nervous system by that particular sound have got mixed up with the messages operating the chewing process. The nervous messages started by the sound start up messages for the jaws and drag themalong with them, as it were. Thus a subtle reaction seeming to imply intelligence such as detecting the food significance of a sound, can be decribed purely in terms of nervous messages and reflexes.

WHAT IS INTELLIGENCE?

Why not assume that all so-called intelligent actions are ultimately describable in terms of a long string of reflexes all mixed up? Pavlov and his followers find exactly what reflev are operative when the dog does certain things. Thus they have accumulated an enormous number of facts about reflexes. By playing various reflexes off against each other the dog may be put into a state of sleep, hypnosis, or neurasthenia. Thus the behaviour of the dog during these distinctly "mental" states can already be described schematially in terms of reflexes—an extraordinary achievement.

So much for a slight indication of the importance of Pavlov's work on conditioned reflexes

Pavlov will be eighty this autumn. Those privileged to meet him last yearr on the occasion of the delivery of the Croonian Lecture in London could easily understand why he arouses such fervour in his students. He resembles Tolstoy in his intense vivacity, and in his passionate love of sport. Pavlov considers that his athletic games have preserved ms muscular skill and developed ambidexterity both important in surgery, in which he so excels.

This extraordinay man disappeared from scientific Western Europe behind the barrage of the Russian Revolution. But a detailed scientific account of his work on condioned reflexes was published two years ago by the Oxford University Press. A more popular account, prefixed by a biography, has now been published by Martin Lawrence ("Lectutes on Conditioned Reflexes"). Pavlov disagreed personally and a most violently with the Bolsheviks but as soon possible Lenin himself saw that he was supplied as well as Russian means would permit with scientific equipment. He now has everything he requires.

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL

The Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

In response to the mandate of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress the C.D.E.F. and G. Ward District Congress Committees for the City of Bombay have tried their level best to make the Conress Programme a grand success. Reports from the A. and B. Ward Distrust Congress Committees have not yet been received. A Summary of the Reports of the work done by the C.D.E.F. and G. Ward Dist. Congress Committees for the month of April 1929. Below please find the progress of the Congress work done by them.

Congess Memberrs enrolled 338, Khadi hawked and sold for Rs. 5,051/0/0 Volunteers enrolled nil, Donations received 16/8/0, Public Meeting, 8, Processions nil, Khadi Bazar 1, Bonfire 1.

During the National Week and on Holidays Khadi hawked and Congress Members enrolled by the Batches of Volunteers and Executive Members of the respective District Congress Committees and other interested Members.

An opening ceremony of the Khadi Bazar organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swadeshi Bazar organised by the Youth League were opened by Mahatma Gandhi (on his short visit to Bombay on 5th April, 29 and on way to Deccan) and a big Public Meeting was arranged at the Congress House and public assembled in numbers. With regard to his short speech on the Boycott of Foreign Cloth. Mahatmaji received for the Bonfire a heap of Foreign Caps and Cloths as well as during the Meeting a Gold Ring auctioned three times, at last it was announced for want of time that it will be auctioned at Hyderabad Dn. The proceeds will be handed over to Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Hon. Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee. At the end of the Meeting a Bonfire took place of the collection of the Foreign Caps and Cloths. Also the same day a big public meeting was arranged by the C. Ward District Congress Committee for Mahatma Gandhi. Durring the meeting received Rs. 800/ sale of ornaments and a small collection. The whole amount was handed over to Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Hon. Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee.

The C. Ward District Congress Committees, Mr. Ganpatishanker N. Desai, has also paid Rs. 50/ his quota to us and subsequently sent to that Ward. The "C" Ward Dist. Cong. Committee also arranging to fulfil the Congress Resolution for the necessary minimum quota.

A summary of reports of the Wards Dist. Con. Committees for the month of May 1929 will be sent in due course.

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EAST AND WEST

—:o:—

A Word on Battersea Election, Plans and Views

HOW "SAK" LOST HIS SEAT

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

EXCLUSIVE TO "THE CHRONICLE"

BY AIR MAIL.

LONDON, June 7.

Extract from the "South Western Star" (non-political organ of South-West London) May 31, 1929:

"BATTERSEA'S LABOUR MEMBER.
How the News was Received.

".....At times, surging above all, came in wave after wave the cries of the angry Communists: 'Sak, Sak, Sak. We want Sak. ..... Mr. Sanders was especially noticeable. Flushed with triumph, he 'seemed almost as much astonished as triumphant. His features glowed with pride, and yet it seemed that if he spoke, he could say nothing but, "Wonderful! Stupendous!"'..... Mr. Sanders thanked his supporters for the help they had given in a hard difficult and victorious fight on behalf of a 'clean, sane' 'Labour and Socialist' movement in Battersea.

"Mr. Saklatvala said, 'I have only got one word to say to all kind friends and supporters. One phase of the election may be lost, but through all vicissitudes the people's struggle will go forward to victory."

—:o:—

THE "HARD AND DIFFICULT FIGHT."

So Major William Sanders, ex-Fabian Secretary and ex-recruiting officer during the War, thinks he represents a "clean, sane Labour and Socialist movement in Battersea"? It will be with exceptional pleasure that I will, within the severe restrictions of time and space, recount a few incidents of the "clean" campaign against the Member for North Battersea.

Everyone would reject with scorn any pretence on our part that the loss of this seat by India and by the undiluted labour movement was "Just what we wanted; of no importance." It is a great blow; but it is not an irreparable defeat, nor is it as catsatrophic as the surprised and delighted "victor" pretends.

There has been a national wave of change, sweeping away the last Government with the object of giving an alternative set of see-saw politicians a "chance". The Tories have been swept out and the New Liberal Party (called Labour has been swept in.) The Communists have gone down in the storm. They will, however, bob up again in due course. Like the defeated Lloyd George, who now holds the balance of power, the defeated Communists will reappear for their next turn when the wave has ebbed, tide turned, and "Labour" is swept out again and may then even hold the balance of power.

For we live in an age of Democracy. Under that delightful system minorities rule with all the pomp and authority of "majority rule", and no one seems to see the hollowness of the business.

Saklatvala, in defeat only shares the lot of Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Sir Thos. Inskip, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Sir John Marriott and a mass of old parliamentarians. Some carping critics in India have, it is said, lamented that the Indians should have attached themselves to the fortunes of an extremist like Saklatvala. Well, suppose they had pinned their faith and fate on such pillars of the State as the gentlemen named above, they would have gone under just the same.

Saklatvala shares his luck with an old, rich and historic party, the Liberals. They put up hundreds of candidates, poured wealth and all the electioneering devices into the struggle and emerged with only 57 members in a Parliment of 615. The Tories have lost 145 seats. The Communists, who had only one member, have lost that one.

In North Battersea the Communist candidate was supported by two non-Communist organisations; the Trades and Labour Council (disaffiliated and the Workers' Electoral Committee. The immediate, or palliative programme of the Communists was not too Red or extreme for them. We had an organisational backing several thousands strong; we waged a warranted and proper fight, with reasonable hopes of success—but we have been caught in the flood-waters of a national popular revulsion, which has swept away much more than the Communists.

Is there anyone who really believes that a constituency and a Member, standing alone in England's politics for the independence of India, and whose opponents held out no pledge whatever to advance the independence of India, ought to have surrendered the seat without a fight?

A FEW OF THE ANTI-SAK LIES.

Now for the "clean" Labour-Socialist campaign. It was a campaign against Saklatavala charterised by ferocious misrepresentation and slander. It was associated with the dirtiest and most reprehended methods of "democratic" politics.

Saklatvala was accused of being a wealthy man posing as friend of the poor; concealing not only his wealth but a secret mission to promote Indian trade and business at the expense of English. Canvassers said that.

"Saklatvala, the pretended proletarian, had erected a marble fountain in his garden that must have cost, £250 and that he was, therefore, unfit to represent a poor people's borough.

While criticising Ramsay MacDonald for dancing attendance on royalty, and A. J. Cook for slobbering over the Prince of Wales, crafty Sak. had drunk the health of the King at a dinner party.

While reporting to his followers that £138 had reached him from one source towards his election expenses, Sir W. Joynson Hicks, Tory Home Secretary had discovered from papers seized in a raid that the sum was £300. Therefore the incorruptible Sak had stuck to £162. Sir William's gentlemanly withdrawal of the figures and acceptance of Sak's was entirely ignored in this tale.

The Bolshevik principles of Saklatvala would result in the pulling down of the Catholic churches, also the robbery of the personal property of Catholics of Battersea (who generally have none, and for that and the enunciation of the Class War and other crimes and misdemeanours Saklatvala must be turned out by the swinging of the Catholic vote."

POLITICAL PRIESTS.

This last business formed the real 'clou' of the situation. Being backed by the Parish Priest of the large Catholic community in Nine Elms and infiltrated by the newly enfranchised nuns among the "faithful", the old and much denied adage that "Religion is the chloroform of the Workers" was proved true. Thousands of Catholic votes were transferred to Sanders, despite the splendid stump oratory of John O'Kelly, G. O'Leary, Michael Condon and the veteran saint of Irish insurgency and International emancipation, Mrs Despard. All was powerless against the politics of a parish priest, who is the nominee of the Official or caucus Labour party.

A PACIFIST A WARMONGER.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, the alleged Irishman and pacifist, wrote a letter to Sanders, the officialist candidate, stating that "No man alive has done more for Battersea" than the war propagandist Major William Sanders. This could not deceive all the older voters, who know that Mr John Burns for one, who is still alive, did a thousand times more for Battersea than Sanders ever attempted to do. It succeeded, however, with thousands of the young inexperienced girls who have only just received the vote. Our trusty men and women fought like Trojans against this war of lies, but the lies helped the swing-over of public feeling among the indifferent mass who have the control of elections in the "democratic" system.

THE YOUNG WOMEN TURN TURTLE.

The woman vote has upset the calculations of every party. In Battersea the new Register had added but a hundred or two to the male electorate, but many thousands of young women have been added. They have taken the caucus Labour party to their bosoms, as, consciously or unconsciously, a means of effecting a great national political change. We have not added the mass of them to our vote; Sanders added them to his.

Saklatvala has not been placed at the bottom of the poll, nor has he forfeited his deposit. On the other hand, 34 caucus Labour candidates lost their £150. Saklatvala secured 6,554 votes; this is more than the vote secured by 74 of the caucus candidates in these elections. The three bitter local opponents of Sak, Messrs Pritchard, MacDonnell and Butler, who sought seats in Parliament in other constituencies, were all defeated and secured an average of only 6,221 votes.

TRIUMPH OF "DEMOCRACY."

Sanders represents a minority of the electors voting at this election; 8,635 more voters against him than voted for him.

We are not turning or our defeated general after he has conducted an honourable and gallant fight. We are not acting like disappointed children. We are maintaining our forces, organising for early victory, and bearing the costs of defeat (I have had no space to deal with the "clean" tactics that have threatened dismissal from employment to supporters of Sak.) as we have done during all the pioneer years when we were creating the Labour party. The bureaucrat Labourites will be out of "Office without Power" sooner than most people think. The swing-over will set in. Then we shall jump into the fight with the advantages more on our side, though still needing huge efforts in face of a deliberate split of the Labour vote and the possible coalition of the Tory and Liberal forces.

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THE BALLADE OF THE BIRKENHEAD

—:o:—

Of all the great and noble chaps
Who decorate our island spot—
And others speak about, perhaps,
As blowflies which we ought to swat—
There's one immense and titled pot
Whom some at times address as
"Fred."
For there are those who—may be not
Too many—like Lord Birkenhead!
His memory at times may lapse—
Though that may matter not a jot—
Particularly when he yaps
That he's a true-blue patriot!
For did he not once plot and trot,
Or gallop, when he Ulster led
In times which 'might' have brought a shot
To many like Lord Birkenhead?
But now he shines in verbal scraps,
And he of "language" learned a lot
Where men in gowns and four-square caps
Beneath the spires of Oxford squat;
Beneath the spires of Oxford squat,
And he will tell the nation what
It ought to do with men called Red,
Who ruin and damnation plot
To many like Lord Birkenhead.
ENVOY.
So isn't it all blasted rot
To want our kids all college bred?
It is! For we may find we've got
Too many like Lord Birkenhead!

PERCY FLAGE.
in the "Sunday Worker."

BAY DEPRESSION MOVES NORTHEASTWARDS

MONSOON STRENGTHENS

POONA, June 19.

The Bay depression is centered this morning about 150 miles. southeast of Gopalpur and is moving slowly Northeast wards. The monsoon has strengthened over the region from North Deccan to the North Madras and Orissa coasts.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Berar, Konkan, Malabar, Madras Coast North; local in Orissa, Central India, West Central Provinces, East Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Rajputana, East Central Provinces West, Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair a quarter; Tavoy two; Diamond Island one; Victoria Point, Amherst three quarters; Balasore one and a half; Chittagong, Hukitala one; Shillong a half; Daltonganj a quarter; Kanker, Jagdalpur two; Akola one; Neemuch one; Mukteshwar, Khandwa a quarter; Mount Abu three-quarters; Rawalpindi a quarter; Ahmednagar, Cocanada, Gopalpur two; Vizagapatam one and a half; Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Parbhani, Trivandrum, Calingapatam one; Gulbarga, Calicut three-quarters; Raichur, Mangalore, Madras, Cuddappah a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Malabar and extend in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and central parts of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely to continue in catchment and basin of Mahanadi during next forty-eight hours.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Observations recorded at 8 hours, Tuesday, 18th June, 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	87	1.0	17.6
Calcutta	95	...	4.3
Patna	103	0.7	...2.8
Allahabad	107	...	0.1
Cawnpore	107	...	0.6
Lucknow	104	...	0.8
Bareilly	105	...	2.5
Delhi	103	...	0.3
Peshawar	105	...	0
Hyderabad	102	...	0
Karachi	90	...	0
Jodhpur	105	...	6.3
Jaipur	102	...	1.0
Ajmer	...99	...	1.3
Bhuj	99	...	0
Rajkot	101	...	0.6
Surat	93	1.2	2.3
Ahmedabad	101	1.3	2.3
Indore	98	T	0.5
Akola	99	...	2.1
Amraoti	100	0.7	1.1
Jubbulpore	106	...	4.4
Nagpur	102	...	3.4
Bombay	86	2.4	21.2
Ratnagiri	84	0.9	19.1
Malegaon	95	0.1	0.9
Ahmednagar	89	T	3.1
Poona	89	...	0.9
Sholapur	93	...	0.4
Bijapur	89	...	1.0
Belgaum	79	T	5.0
Aurangabad	90	0.9	4.0
Raichur	95	0.8	3.6
Hyderabad	99	...	0.4
Bangalore	86	...	0.9
Madura	95	...	1.8
Madras	98	T	0.9
Shillong	77	T	18.6
Cherrapunji	76	...	72.7
Simla	70	0.1	3.0
Mount Abu	88	...	0
Colombo	86	T	5.7

T—Indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cent.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR WEDNESDAY

General Remarks:—The monsoon has strengthened over the region from the north Deccan to the north Madras Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar, the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, and local in Central India West, the Central Provinces East, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab East and North, Rajputana East, the Central Provinces West and Madras Southeast. Skies are overcast in Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Coast North, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, Gujarat and lower Sind, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the east Central Provinces and Berar, and drier in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces and the west Central Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in Baluchistan, the United Provinces and the north Central Provinces and below it in the Madras Coast North. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 112 degrees at Multan and Hissar.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to increase in Malabar and extend in the central parts of the country.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rinfall past 24 hours.
Agra	...0.7"
Rawalpindi	0.22"
Kotah	0.12"
Mount Abu	0.74"
Neemuch	0.54"
Akola	1.24"
Amraoti	0.12"
Khandwa	0.25"
Raipur	0.13"
Chanda	0.09"
Ratnagiri	0.93"
Marmugao	0.20"
Karwar	0.11"
Malegaon	0.13"
Ahmednagar	1.84"
Sholapur	0.96"
Belgaum	0.02"
Aurangabad	0.05"
Bangalore	0.01"
Mangalore	0.27"
Calicut	0.76"
Cochin	0.35"
Trivandrum	1.03"
Madras	0.20"
Cuddapah	0.23"
Masulipatam	0.10"
Cocanada	1.81"
Vizagapatam	1.61"
Colombo	0.02"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19-6-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.682 inches (.005 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.036.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 855.2 degrees (2.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.7 degrees (0.2 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S-S-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 353 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 21.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 21.88 inches.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 19.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of date 19-6-29: Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.00; J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date 19-6-29: Colaba Point 21.19; Fort 21.30; J. J. Hospital 15.02.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point 20.03; Fort 20.91; J J. Hospital 17.44.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 25.45; Fort 26.44; J. J. Hospital 22.58.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report on the 19th June:—

Our Silver market registers a net advance of Rs. 1-3 since we wrote our last Review. At the commencement of the week prices ruled quiet but steady fluctuating within narrow limits but sharply advanced later on heavy short-covering and buying by Calcutta operators and option-dealers owing to a sudden jump in the Shanghai Exchange on report of Russian invasion of China. This rise was not maintained and prices somewhat eased again on profit taking by Commission Houses and on selling by bear operators as Foreign markets did not respond on account of the report of the Russian invasion of China not being confirmed. Owing to poor stock on hand and better upcountry demand, the price for ready Silver is quoted at a premium of eight annas over the first settlement. This week American Banks remained good buyers while Chinese Banks remained inactive. On the whole the market has moved within narrow limits. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 56-4 for the first settlement yesterday and the lowest Rs. 55-7 on the 13th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-13. T.T. Shanghai on London is 0-1|4 higher. The highest price was 2-4 7|8 yesterday and the lowest 2-4 11|16 on the 12th instant. The London price is 0 1|8 higher. The market was quiet and steady with India and China being moderate buyers while Continent generally a large seller. America operated both ways on a small scale. The New York price is 52 3|4 cents i.e. 0 3|8 cents higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 53 cents on the 14th instant and the lowest 52 3|8 cents on the 11th instant.

The prices for Gold have improved this week owing to better spot demand and easier local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-8-3 for ready Rs. 21-7-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £ 4-4-11 1|2.

The Silver market has evinced a better tone being influenced by the steady improvement in the Shanghai Exchange. Looking to the poor stock of silver on hand and the probably oversold position in the bazar, we do not think an appreciable decline from the present level is possible. We think the market will move for the present within a rupee round the current price and are therefore in favour of purchases under Rs. 55|- and sales above Rs. 57|-

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2-25-B

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BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 20 1929

SIMON INQUIRY IN LONDON

—:o:—

Examination of Whitehall Moghuls 'in Camera'.

LONDON, June 18.

The Simon "Joint Free Conference" holds its first meeting for recording evidence in the House of Lords on June 19th. Field-Marshal Sir Claude Jacob and Mr. S. K. Brown will give joint evidence. Meetings are not open to the public during the examination of India Office and other officials. The Cabinet is giving dinner to the Central Committee next week when possibly Mr. MacDonald may preside.—Reuter.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO DYARCHY IN BENGAL

—:o:—

NO CHANCE FOR FORMATION OF MINISTRY

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Men who think a revival of dyarchy is possible in Bengal are living in a fool's paradise, said Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, leader of the Congress Council Party interviewed by the Free Press In 1923 the Swaraj Party under the leadership of Deshbandhu numbered a little over 40, half of them being Moslems. In 1926 we had only one Moslem. Today we have 12 Moslems pledged to break any ministry. That gives a solid start with 64. Two or three Hindus and some more Moslems are expected to join us in breaking the ministry if an attempt were made to set up one.

Mr. J. L. Banerjee, returned on District Congress Committee's support against the B. P. C. C. says: "I am a convinced opponent of dyarchy and shall speak and vote against the grant of ministers' salaries. But once their salaries are passed, I shall be no party to a futile game of ministry-making and ministry-breaking.—Free Press.

BAN ON WRITING TO PRESS

MR. MACDONALD CANCELS PUBLICATION OF HIS ARTICLES

LONDON, June 19.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has indicated the acceptance of the ban on writing to press imposed by his predecesso rby cancelling publication of articles written before his coming into office.—Free Press.

CABINET DINNER TO INDIAN COMMITTEE

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD TO PRESIDE

LONDON, June 19.

Field Marshal Sir Jacob is giving evidence in camera before the Simon Commission to-day. This is the first meeting of the free conference in England.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Prime Minister is expected to preside over the official cabinet dinner to the members of the Indian Central Committee on 27th instant.—Free Press.

SIMON "TAMASHA" IN LONDON

—:o:—

MAJOR WEDGWOOD BENN RECEIVES INDIAN COMMITTEE

LONDON, June 19.

In a pleasant room in the House of Lords, overlooking the Thames, the first joint meeting of the Simon Commission and the Indian Central Committee was held privately today for the purpose of taking evidence. Britishers and Indians sat round on open table headed by Sir John Simon and Sir Sankaran Nair.

Major Wedgwood Benn and the members of India Council received the members of Indian Central Committee at India Office yesterday.—Reuter.

Special precautions are being taken regarding the admission of visitors to Government House grounds at Naini-tal, where the U. P. Legislative Council meets on Monday. Besides members of the Council and visitors holding admission cards, no other persons will be allowed admission unless they hold passes issued by the Superintendent of Police.—A. P.

MOHURRAM DISTURBANCES

—:o:—

Police Open Fire in Mysore.

BANGALORE, June 19.

A correspondent wires from Chitaldrug, Mysore State; under date to-day:—

"Serious Moharrum disturbances are reported to have taken place at Davangere yesterday, resulting in the police opening fire. There were three deaths, two on the spot and one later, while forty persons were wounded, all the dead and injured being Hindus. Tension continues.

"The District Superintendent of Police and a medical staff left Chitaldroog last night in two buses with armed military and police parties."—A. P.

MOHARRAM IN DELHI

—:o:—

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS

DELHI, June 19.

The Mohurram celebrations in Delhi concluded peacefully to-day. Last night, tazias from all parts of the city were taken out in procession through the main streets of the city, and the celebrations concluded in the early hours of this morning.

As in previous years, one procession started from Gandanala and another from the Jama Musjid, both of which merged into one at Hauz Kazi and returned to Jama Masjid as one procession. After a half of about hours there, the processionists dispersed, the Gandanala procession returning to its place of origin via Chawri Bazaar.

This morning once again all tazias collected at Hauz Kazi, from where they were led in procession to be buried in Karbala, near the tomb of Safdar Jung, at the southern end of new Delhi.

The usual police precautions were taken.—A. P.

MOHURRAM DISTURBANCES IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Two parties of Mohurram processionists, while returning from their respective Akhras in Mowlali Durga, came into serious clash with each other, resulting in injuries to several persons. The trouble appears to have originated in a dispute regarding the route. The incident occurred after two in the morning.

There was another clash between two processions in Bhowanipore after one A.M., over the same question. Brickbats were thrown and blows exchanged, but the police separated the combatants.—A. P.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS AT ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The Mohurram passed off peacefully in Allahabad.—A. P.

MOHURRUM IN ALLAHABAD

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

After several years, great enthusiasm was once more noticed during the Muharrum celebrations at Allahabad this year. There was an uncontrolled display of lathis during processions, which was forbidden for the last several years in succession by the authorities, due to the prevalence of communal feelings.

The Muharrum celebrations have hitherto passed away peacefully.—Free Press.

INSULT TO MANHOOD.

—:o:—

Order Against Volunteer Corps

A BENGAL MANIFESTO

CALCUTTA, June 18.

"We Indians being deprived one by one of all our rights, so, in order to protest against the fresh order, the public must be prepared to enter a vehement protest. If we tolerate this unjust order we shall only be adding one more item to the long list of indignities and insults offered to our manhood." Thus runs a largely signed manifesto calling a protest meeting on Thursday against the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, directed against the Bengal Volunteer Corps.—Free Press.

RIOTING AT DURBAN

EUROPEANS' AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS NATIVES

DURBAN, June 19.

Rioting broke out again yesterday when Europeans entered the Industrial Commercial Workers' Union wrecking the furniture and assaulting the natives. The trouble originated in an European flicking a newspaper at the face of a native whereon the native retaliated leading to rioting. The police were greatly reinforced and Durban generally spent a night of terror owing to the virulence of racial passions thereby evoked.—Free Press.

LORD GOSCHEN AS ACTING VICEROY

—:o:—

TO TAKE OATH OF OFFICE IN BOMBAY ON 29TH INST

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Viscount Goschen, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E, C.B.E., V.D., Governor of the Presidency of Madras will take the oath of office as Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India on Saturday June 29 at 3 p.m. in the University Convocation Hall.

A few tickets are available for members of the public and will be issued on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.

LATE MAJOR MIRZA BEG

SECUNDERABAD, June 19.

Tno deato took place yesterday afternoon of Major Sah Mirza Beg, Deputy Director-General of the Nizam's Police. He was an outstanding polo player of all-India fame. He also saw service in the Great War. As the result of a riding accident when playing polo, he had lost the use of his legs.—A. P.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

—:o:—

"Songe" Annexes Trophy.

LONDON, June 19.

At Ascot to-day, Royal Hunt Cup, run over seven furlongs and one hundred and sixty-six yards resulted as follows:

SONGE	1
CABALLERO	2
GUARDS PARADE	3.—

Reuter.

"POTENTIAL ENGLAND BATSMAN"

—:o:—

HOBBS' TRIBUTE TO DULEEP

Apropos the election of Prince K. S. Duleepsingbji in the first Test Match between South Africa and England, the following remark by Jack Hobbs made by him in "the Sunday Despatch" will be read with interest:—

"It would not surprise me to find K. S. Duleepsinghji in an England Test side this summer if his health hold good; he is a potential England batsman.

There is no question of his ability and he has youth."

HERTZOG PARTY'S SUCCESS IN ELECTIONS

—:o:—

CONGRATULATIONS FROM I. I. C. ASSOCIATION

The following is the copy of a cablegram sent to Genl. Hertzog by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association:—

"General Hertzog, Capetown.—The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association offer their respectful congratulations to you on the result of the elections which they value as an emphatic endorsement of the Capetown Agreement, and express their earnest hope that your Government will look sympathetically into the complaints of Indians about certain recent measures and see that the Agreement is fulfilled in the same generous spirit in which it was was made."

JEHANGIR PETIT,
Hon. Secretary.

POLICE SEARCHES FOR PROSCRIBED BOOK

—:o:—

MONGHYR, June 19.

Searches were carried out in the houses of Dharmanaryan Singh, Congressman and Jog Deo Mandal, Pleader in connection with "Bharat Men Angrizi Rajya". But no copy of the same found at either place. It is reported police also went to the house of Rai Bahadur Dalipnarain Sing, M. L. C. who delivered a copy to the police. Rajniti Babu, son of late Rai Bahadur Balmikiprasad Singh said he also had a copy which he made over to the police.—Free Press.

GEN. DAWES STIRS UP BRITAIN

In Joint Anglo- American Hands Rests Peace of World, Says He

—:o:—

EARLY NAVAL AGREEMENT NEEDED

LONDON, June 18.

The American Ambassador Gen. Dawes speaking at the banquet of welcome at the Pilgrims Club, London, dealt with practical methods of making the Kellogg Pact not a mere gesture but the foundation of an era of peace on earth and goodwill among men.

He drew attention to the importance of an early agreement on the naval reduction as of outstanding importance at present and seemingly the next step to be taken towards world peace.

LAWS OF HUMAN NATURE

Gen. Dawes outlined his suggestoins regarding the change in the methods of future negotiation on that which, while not ignoring technical experts, should first and foremost be adjusted to laws of human nature. He said that while it was possible for naval experts to arrive at the definition and evaluation of the fighting strength of the ship, each government might obtain its experts, definitions of naval "yardstick" and then final fixation of technical yardstick should be made by a committee of the statesmen of the nations who should be one to drop the final argument which should be couched in simple terms that could be understood by an ordinary man in the street.

ARK OF HUMAN FREEDOM.

Gen. Dawes concluded by saying: "In the joint hands of the British and American peoples rests not only their secure guarantee but the ark of the covenant of human freedom."

DUTY OF STATESMEN.

Gen. Dawes expressed the opinion that it was vastly more difficult for a mixed commission of navy technicians and statesmen to agree upon a plan of naval disarmament than for a mixed commission of economists and statesmen to agree on Reparations settlement which history has shown to be practically impossible. Upon a statesman primarily lies the duty of peacemaking and in the negotiations he must hold the initiative, but if naval experts rise to the proper sense of their responsibility, the use by statesmen of their yardstick would not be one which would invite peril from extreme pacifists and extreme militarists who formed the "lunatic fringe." He said that for a proper solution the method must be adopted which utilised the full weight of the ablest naval experts and the highest qualities of statesmanship without unnecessary collisions during the first formulating period when they were primarily concerned with two separate objectives.

Gen. Dawes attributed the failure of the Geneva Conference to the fact that the Committees there were mixed committees of statesmen and technicians and the "method was adjusted to human reasoning but not to human nature."

TIME FOR ACTION COME.

Mr. Arthur Hederson, Foreign Secretary, proposing the toast of General Dawes who in the few days since his landing had "stirred our imagination by his purposeful energy, characterisic hustle and refreshing naturalness and directness of action," said there was new hope and new strength in the hearts of peoples of the world. They believed that time for action had arrived. They anxiously awaited results.

SIR AUSTEN'S ASSURANCE.

Sir Austen Chamberlain assured Gen. Dawes that the welcome that Mr. Henderson had given him was the welcome not of a party but of the British nation. He endorsed the warm sentiments for the United States expressed by Mr. Henderson. Sir Austen Chamberlain said he was quite hopeful and confident that the difficulties of detail and adjustment hitherto separating Britain and America on the naval question would be resolved before long by the use of the new yardstick of which President Hoover and Gen. Dawes had spoken.

PREMIER'S LETTER.

A letter from Premier MaDonald said that America and Britain were feeling the great world impulse to get side byside. This did not mean that anybody was being left.—Reuter.

"MAC"-DAWES TALKS

—:o:—

PREMIER ON THE "GLORIOUS TASK"

LONDON, June 18.

Premier MacDonald in his speech at the dinner given by the Lossiemouth Municipality in his honour referring to his conversation with Gen. Dawes on the 16th June said that the Labour Government had lost no time in getting in harness.

"I have made it clear before and during the election that I will put our relations with the United States in the forefront in national concerns. We have not let grass grow under feet in this connection. Gen. Dawes was good enough to take a long journey to talk with me on the subject. We have not met to threaten other nations dominate other peoples or form alliances, pacts. We have no intention of presenting other nations with the accomplished fact they can take or leave. We have met inspired by the hope that we might be instrumental in preparing a board round which the other nations might ultimately sit in co-operative fellowship studying the arts and ways of peace and gaining a sense of security not by arms but by the absence of arms. I hope neither the large nor the small States will have any doubt that what is known as an Anglo-American conversations are not exclusive—they are inclusive.

THE GLORIOUS TASK."

"The mighty Republic across the Atlantic will enter into no European entanglements or alliances, but none ought to suspect that it will decline to serve the common interests of peace and democracy. There are obstacles to be surmounted, differing interests to be reconciled some historical inheritances to be soothed, rivalries which are legitimate to be confined to their proper channels such considerations for instance as those mentioned by Mr. Churchill the other day to be studied and adjusted. That is the glorious task which the happy conversations between the American Ambassador and myself have opened up. I pray that the whole nation irrespective of party will share helpfully in our labours, give us its confidence and enable us to carry on the work to a successful conclusion."—Reuter.

OUT TO RECEIVE WITH OPEN ARMS

—:o:—

MR. MACDONALD'S VISIT TO U. S

LONDON, June 19.

Washington.—The State Department officials have hitherto received no word from Premier Ramsay MacDonald regarding his proposed visit to America but reiterate that he will be most cordially welcome at any time.

Newspapers give enormous prominence to the speeches of Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Dawes which have created very favourable impression.

It is well-known that President Hoover had approved of the essential features of Mr. Dawes speech before Mr. Dawes sailed.—Reuter.

HINDU FACTIONS COME TO BLOWS

—:o:—

ROWDYISM AT WIDOW REMARRIAGE MEETING

SEVERAL PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED

KARACHI, June 19.

For the second time within a week Hindu factions came to blows in Karachi last night when at a meeting held under the auspices of the Karachi Widow Remarriage Sabha, confusion prevailed and lathis were freely used as weapons. This was the sequel to the presence of certain rowdy elements of factions interested in the remarriage question. Several persons received more or less severe injuries and the hall was plunged into darkness for sometime. The meeting broke up in confusion.—A. P.

—:o:—

SEPARATION OF RY. FROM GENERAL FINANCE

—:o:—

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY ON JUNE 30

SIMLA, June 18.

As the Railway Member and the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council will be in Bombay in connection with H. E. the Viceroy's departure to England the opportunity will be taken to hold at Bombay on Sunday, the 30th June, the Preliminary Meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Committee entrusted with the scheme for the separation of Railway finance from general finance.—A. P.

DISPUTE OVER CAUVERY WATERS

—:o:—

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT

MYSORE, June 19.

The resumed conversations between the representatives of the Madras and Mysore Governments ended successfully last night, resulting in a friendly and amicable settlement of the dispute over the Cauvery waters, thus rendering further arbitration unnecessary. The terms of the compromise have not yet been published but it is understood that they are acceptable to both parties. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who was representing the case of Mysore before the Arbitration Committee left to-day for Bombay.

Mr. Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, leaves to-night for Bangalore enroute to Bombay. He will attend the forthcoming meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Princes in connection with the Butler Committee's report.

DR. STRESSEMANN IN PARIS

LONDON, June 19.

Paris.—Dr. Stresemann has arrived here. He conferred with M. Briand, M. Poincare and other leading members of the Government with regard to the date and venue of the International Conference on the findings of the Reparations Experts Committee.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER IN LONDON

OXFORD VARSITY TO HONOUR

RUGBY, June 19.

The Egyptian premier arrived in London this evening. He was met at Victoria Station by representative of Ramsay MacDonald and the Foreign Secretary. During his stay degree of Doctor of Civil Law will be conferred upon him by Oxford University.—B. O. W.

PENALISING STUDENTS FOR SIMON DEMONSTRATION

India Office Tactics Exposed

FACULTIES FOR SANYAL'S STUDY DENIED

LONDON, June 18.

The attitude of pettishness which the India Office and the High Commissioner are capable of taking in regard to those Indians who do not keep to the conventional official line in politics is now revealed by the case of Mr. Nalini Sanyal who recently figured in connection with the Simon Boycott demonstrations here.

Mr. Sanyal had submitted a thesis to the London School of Economics in connection with Railway Problems for which service he is qualifying himself. The India Office, it is alleged, declined to help the School by finding examiners for the thesis. The High Commissioner also refused help prelying on the authority of the Government of Bengal which he is stated to have quoted to Mr. Sanyal to study foreign railway systems and principles. Despite this official attitude and the pressure exerted against him Mr. Sanyal secured examiners, took his degree and underwent practical training for six months. He then proceeded to the Continent and completed his study securing the needed facilities independently of officials.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

IRAQ MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 19. Mr. Authur Henderson this morning received the Iraq Minister in London and expressed goodwill towards Iraq and his readiness at all times to help Jafar Pasha. The latter was much impressed with the cordiality of the reception.—Reuter.

PRETORIA. In the new South Africa Cabinet Gen. Hertzog is the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, ex-Speaker Jansen, Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. Sreswell, Minister of Labour and Defence and Mr. Havenga, Minister of Finance.—Reuter.

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